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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Delegates Speak at Disarmament Committee Session AA 1
U.S. Attempts To Undermine Disarmament Treaties [Penchenko] AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ilyin Comments on 'Soyuz-81', NATO Maneuvers BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Gerasimov, Kulik, Sobolev]
Space Conquest CC 1
Nuclear War Conference CC 2
Socialist Cooperation CC 2
EEC Problems CC 3
Lack of U.S. Policy CC 3
Pakistani, Chinese Relations CC 7
'International Situation--Questions and Answers' CC 9
[Kosovan, Anichkin]
U.S. Foreign Policy CC 9
Militarization Process CC 10
Pipes, SALT Questioned CC 12
Propaganda Radios Hit CC 12
Zhukov: Indian Ocean Proposal Response Awaited CC 14
[PRAVDA, 21 Mar]
U.S. Posture at UN Committee Meeting Scored [Menkes] CC 17

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan 'Interfering' in Poland's Internal Affairs A 1
Haig Hit on Socialist Interference in El Salvador A 1
American Public Opposes El Salvador Policy A 2
W. European Rejection of Neutron Bomb Noted [Dobrov] A 3
Sakarov Comments on Apel's Talks in Washington A 3
Opposition to Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone Reported A 5
[Goldshubov in IZVESTIYA 25 Mar]
IZVESTIYA: Increased Italian NATO Role Reported A 5
[Paklin, 25 Mar]
Comment on Washington's Arms Superiority Drive [Pelepets] A 8
Zorin Denounces Statement by 'Incompetente' Pipes A 8
Pentagon Plans for Aggression Around the World A 10
Construction of Trident Submarine Bases Noted [Chernyshev] A 10
Tests on Tomahawk Cruise Missiles Reported A 11
Comment on Military Use of Space Shuttle Project A 11

NORTHEAST ASIA

Closer Soviet-Japanese Relations Called For C 1
[Kuchko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Mar]

SOUTH ASIA

Skachkov To Attend Cooperation Meeting in DRA D 1
Babrak Karmal Underscores Support for Islam D 1
Uzbek Commentary Calls for DRA-Pakistan Talks D 1
Ponomarev Comments on Carrington Visit to Pakistan D 2
Kulik Scores Ziau Haq for Accepting U.S. Arms D 2
Pakistani Moves Toward Nuclear Bomb Viewed D 3
[Khokhlov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 20 Mar]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S. Military Aid Program for ASEAN Criticized [Kharkov] E 1
China's Support for Burmese Rebels Scored [Kalinin] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR Central Committee Plenum Meets 29 Mar F 1
Plenum Opens F 1
Plenum Ends F 1
Plenum Approves CPSU Congress F 1
Kulik Commentary on Solidarity's Role in Strikes F 2
Domestic Version F 2
Report to CSSR F 3
Solidarity's Actions Becoming 'Openly Political' F 4
[PRAVDA 28 Mar]
Solidarity's Preparations for General Strike Hit F 5
TASS Russian Version F 5
TASS English Version F 6
U.S., AFL-CIO Interference in Poland Scored F 7
[PRAVDA 29 Mar]
Moscow Czechoslovak Broadcast Raps Solidarity F 8
Shcherbitskiy Heads Delegation to BCP Congress F 9
Hungarian Foreign Minister To Visit USSR in April F 9

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Assassination Attempt on Ayatollah Reported H 1
Rafsanjani Cited on Iran's Foreign Relations H 1
[Filippov in PRAVDA 25 Mar]
Telegrams Exchanged on Iran's Revolution Day H 1
U.S., Egyptian Officials Discuss Sinai Force H 2
Lebanese CP Issues Statement on CPSU Congress H 2
Algerian Assembly Delegation Arrives for Visit H 3
Tashkent Tour H 3
Uzbek Visit Continues H 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Tour by U.S. Warships Meets Opposition [Petrov] K 1
Soviet Red Cross to Send Medical Aid to Nicaragua K 1
[PRAVDA 21 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Articles Discusses 'Unity of Party, People' [Masyagin, 23 Mar] R 1
PRAVDA Carries Editorial on Policy of Thrift [23 Mar] R 4
Kiselev Presents Minsk With Challenge Banners R 5
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 19 Mar]
Kiselev Address Lithuanian-Belorussian Rally R 7
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 21 Mar]
Shcherbitskiy Reports to Ukrainian Party Plenum R 10
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 20 Mar]
Shevardnadze Welcomes Competition Delegations R 12
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Mar]
Dymshits Chairs Commission in Tyumenskaya Oblast R 12
Belorussian Education Ministry Criticized R 13
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 21 Mar]
Lithuanian Paper Hits Rights Activist Shakalis R 13
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 12 Mar]
AFP Reports Death of Estonian Dissident Kuuk R 13

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Oil Production in Siberia, Caucasus Viewed [(Dedernikov)] S 1
Aliyev Visits Caspian Oil Extraction Workers S 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 15 Mar]
Briefs: Geological Developments S 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Issues Order on Discharge, Draft V 1
Tolubko, Gorshkov Address Meetings on Congress V 1
[Belousov, Polischuk in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Mar]
PRAVDA Carries Obituary of Army General Maltsev [20 Mar] V 1

DELEGATES SPEAK AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD281054 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 28 Mar, TASS--The detailed programme of measures to prevent the nuclear war threat and improve the international climate, proposed by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, has found a ready response in the work of the Disarmament Committee. Most of the speakers at the committee's sessions criticized such dangerous military plans by Washington as its notorious "nuclear deterrence" and "limited nuclear war" doctrines.

This was charaeristic, for instance, from speeches made by the representatives of India, Poland, Nigeria, the GDR and Mexico. Mexico's delegate Alfonso Garcia Robles said that his country would not understand why international peace and security should be made dependent on nuclear weapons, whose existence threatened suicide to mankind.

In contrast to that, the British, West German and Belgian delegates came out with justification of the position-of-strength policy and NATO's absurd intention to achieve military superiority.

The plans to station nuclear weapons in West European countries were subjected to bitter criticism. The Swedish Government condemn these weapons which would add a new aspect to nuclear war and aggravate its effects, said the Swedish delegate Inga Tursson.

Reference was also made to the attitude of China which declines to take part in solving the vital problem of nuclear disarmament. While demagogically saying that it is others who must disarm themselves, Beijing is building up its nuclear missile potential and tests nuclear weapons in the air, despite protests by many countries.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries oppose attempts to tip the present-day military and strategic balance in the world and favor efforts to reduce the level of military opposition, aimed at general and complete disarmament.

The Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan stressed that the true security of states and international security as a whole could be achieved through limiting the arms race not through continuing it. He mentioned the concrete Soviet proposals on questions under discussion at the committee and stated the Soviet delegation's readiness for active cooperation in efforts to find mutually acceptable solutions.

On the initiative of socialist countries the committee decided to continue consultations with a view to begin talks on the cessation of production and elimination of nuclear weapons, in which all nuclear powers would take part.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE DISARMAMENT TREATIES

LD271850 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The International Conference of Physicians Against Nuclear War has adopted a number of documents calling for reducing the stockpiles of nuclear arms and eventually destroying all nuclear arms. The conference warned that a nuclear war would do irreparable damage to mankind. Igor Penchenko comments that there are more than enough nuclear charges in the world today to obliterate all major cities. To continue improving and stockpiling nuclear arms is madness. But the Reagan administration, according to all indications, is bent on damage to mankind. Here is commentary by Igor Penchenko:

According to expert opinion, there are between 50,000 amd 60,000 nuclear charges in the world today. Two hundred charges are enough to destroy all the major cities. For example, nine nuclear charges are enough to obliterate Britain. Strategic arms are by far the most dangerous. These are ballistic missiles, based on land, aircraft or submarines. They can reach targets thousands of miles away in any part of the world. To continue to improve, if that is the word, and stockpile these arms is sheer madness. But the Reagan administration, according to all indications, is bent on superarming the United States on an unprecedented scale in a bid to reach superiority in all categories of strategic arms. It is obvious to anyone in his right mind that it is high time an end was put to an unbridled race in strategic arms, and that existing stockpiles were reduced until there is not a single nuclear charge left on this earth.

Speaking of the Soviet Union's efforts in this direction at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev said that a tremendous amount of work was done in preparing a treaty with the United States on limiting strategic arms. The Soviet Union regarded the signing of the SALT II treaty as an important move. It could become an effective barrier in the way of further stockpiling the most destructive and expensive arms.

All the responsibility for the fact that the treaty had not been ratified rests with the American administration. It is trying to undermine the Soviet-American antimissile defense systems treaty of 1972 and the protocol of the treaty of 1974, and these agreements were concluded for an indefinite term.

The Soviet Union regards the results of many years of hard work to draw up SALT II with due responsibility. [sentence as heard]

The treaty states the obligation to the two countries on the basis of a varified and well analyzed balance of the interests of the two sides. The Soviet Union is prepared to continue the relevant negotiations with the United States without delay, preserving all the positive elements that have so far been achieved in this field. A dialogue can take place only on the basis of equality and equal security. Naturally, the Soviet Union will not consent to any agreement that gives a unilateral advantage to the United States. There must be no illusions on this score. All the other nuclear powers should join these negotiations at an appropriate time.

This is the essence of the new Soviet proposals for limiting the race in strategic arms. A dialoue is needed to find a way to reach agreement on this pressing problem, otherwise the world will face the prospect of a nuclear war which, as the international conference of physicians has warned, would do irreparable damage to mankind.

ILYIN COMMENTS ON 'SOYUZ-81,' NATO MANEUVERS

LD281832 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1708 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS)--TASS commentator Sergey Ilyin writes:

The press of the countries of the socialist community are describing the planned joint command staff exercise of the allied armies and fleets under code name "Soyuz-81" which is being held on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, GDR, USSR and CSSR as a form of cooperation of the friendly armies. Reportages and reports from the sites of the exercise note that the troops are showing high skill in the mastery of military technology, and are solving in a model way the tasks set before them. The Polish papers, in particular, are writing that the "Soyuz-81" exercise is a test of the coordination and efficiency of the complex system of achieving complete military preparedness of the united armed forces in accordance with the demands of modern fighting. The course of this exercise, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, shows that the command, staff and soldiers of the armies of the Warsaw Pact are fulfilling their tasks well for the defense of the socialist countries' security. At the same time the constantly strengthening links between the units and sections of the troops taking part in the maneuvers is being stressed, their brotherhood in arms, their faithfulness to the traditions of the veterans of the last war who won the victory over fascism.

The joint exercises "Soyuz-81," of which notification was given earlier, are clearly being carried out in the interests of defending the socialist gains of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Nevertheless, the American press has raised an incredibly loud campaign about them. American generals and high tanking officials have joined in it. In the heat of these provocative statements, they completely "forgot" their own demonstrative military maneuvers which had a very definite orientation. The biggest "war games" to take place in U.S. history were held recently when up to 400 strategic planes with nuclear weapons aboard were taking off and intercontinental ballistic missiles were launched. During these "war games" no attempt was made to conceal the fact that the socialist countries were seen as the opponent.

And how should one view, let us say, the military maneuvers by the NATO bloc countries under the code name "Autumn Forge-80," which took place on a vast territory, from northern Norway to the eastern part of Turkey, in the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and in the gulfs of the Baltic? Taking part in them in total were 350,000 soldiers, 12,000 tanks and armored cars, 2,500 aircraft and 400 warships. Attention is drawn to the fact that similar and other giant-scale maneuvers constantly take place near the borders of the countries of the socialist community. As the Western press has recognized, the military-political background for these same "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers was the situation in the socialist states and especially the situation in Poland.

And so now, the socialist states only had to begin a command staff exercise, when a heartrending cry went up and a campaign of instigation began to be fanned.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1945 GMT on 28 March carries a report on the "Soyuz-81" exercises and on Western military maneuvers which is identical to the above item except for adding the following paragraph to the end of the report:

["Calm yourselves, gentlemen. Restrain your military ardor, including in Europe. Instead, end your support of those forces in Poland which are trying to turn the situation into anarchy. Do you, the instigators, understand where all of this will lead?"]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD300138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 29 Mar 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Sergey Fedorovich Kulik, TASS political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, Moscow radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. Events of the past week provide us with grounds for beginning today with how international relations in space are taking shape. The conquest of all solar space, which was mentioned by Tsiolkovskiy, is a task for the whole of mankind and it can be solved only by the efforts of all of mankind. For this reason it is so important that eight international space crews have already been at work in orbit.

Space Conquest

[Kulik] Here are just a few terrestrial problems whose solution, according to Academician Badzaryn Shirendev, president of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, will be assisted by the present joint space flight. Surveying the earth's underground reserves from space is of particular importance for Mongolia, which is an agroindustrial country. For this reason the tectonic map of Mongolia will be made considerably more accurate, and cracks and fractures of the earth's crust will be studied. This will help in the quest for useful minerals and mineral resources. Mongolia is also awaiting with impatience new data about the location and character of pasturelands and about the steppes and new sources of water. Let us note that during the period of the flight it is planned to carry out over 20 scientific programs, some of them with the aid of instruments created by Mongolian scientists.

[Sobolev] In the solution of these and similar problems the Soviet Union is assisting not only fraternal socialist countries. Rockets carrying instruments manufactured in India and France have risen from Baykonur into near-terrestrial space, and according to existing agreements citizens from those countries will take part in flights from Baykonur.

[Gerasimov] Incidentally, the United States has also decided to plan participation of Western European countries in manned flights. However, it is planning such participation only for June and November 1983.

[Sobolev] Yes, there were times when the Soviet Union and the United States cooperated in space, but whereas Baykonur at present continues to be a center for international cooperation, Cape Canaveral in the United States is intended for another role. For 2 years now the space shuttle has not been able to take off from there. It is named after the weaving shuttle, but it ought more accurately to be called a tug for a laser cannon. Is that not so, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

[Gerasimov] For the United States space is above all a testing ground for military novelities. Verne Orr, secretary of the Air Force, has announced that it is planned to create a joint command center for the direction of military operations in space. The launch of the shuttle--the first spacecraft designed to be used many times--is scheduled for 8 April. The press reports that the American Air Force has many plans connected with this spacecraft in order to secure American dominance in what is termed "this new ocean." Gen Daniel Graham, for instance, the former head of DIA, in an interview on 24 March defined American aims in space thus: to restore strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

[Sovolev] Reading at the present time the boastful pronouncements of Lieutenant General Graham, I recall a little book which came out in America in the forties, shortly after the war, entitled "When Will Russia Have the Atom Bomb?" Half of it was written by a nuclear physicist and the other half by a specialist on the Soviet economy.

Both of them tried to prove that our country needed many decades to master complex nuclear technology. I remember, too, how chauvinistic scientists in America conceitedly expounded claims to be pioneers in mastering space and were writing on this theme right on the eve of the launching of the first Soviet satellite. True, for a time the satellite and Yuriy Gagarin's subsequent flight produced a sobering effect on those who were publicizing U.S. leadership in technology. But I think that now, 20 years since the launching of the spacecraft Vostok-1, one might refresh the memory regarding space of those American generals who cherish illusions that their piratical shuttles will at some time become the masters of near-terrestrial space. Nevertheless, for the sake of fairness it is necessary to say that far from all American scientists are so bellicose in their attitudes. It is noteworthy that it was precisely in the United States, near the country's capital, that an international conference of world doctors assembled to avert nuclear war.

Nuclear War Conference

[Gerasimov] This was a fairly important conference, especially for America. Well, it is said of generals that they prepare for past wars. But the point is that nuclear war is no longer war. This simple thought needs some clarification. The wars of the past were limited in character. They were shake-ups which ended [words indistinct] in national catastrophes. Nuclear weaponry is now capable of lowering the curtain on all mankind's history. Has this become a truism? By no means, for the answer to the question whether practical conclusions about disarmament have been drawn from this truth is in the negative. The emergence of so-called thoughts of the unthinkable and of the acceptability of nuclear war is to be observed in present-day Washington. This reminds one of Norbert Wiener, who has been called the father of cybernetics. In his autobiography, a book entitled, "I Am a Mathematician," which was published in our country, he writes that he is very disturbed by the attitude of Americans to war--as if it were some sort of football match where one could win on points. It is against this attitude, which is now being instilled and consolidated by numerous official statements, that one must struggle. In this sense the conference has been of great importance.

[Kulik] It is important that the peoples know the truth about the dire consequences for mankind of a nuclear war. At the 26th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward a proposal for the establishment of an authoritative international committee which would show the vital need to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The committee would include very eminent scientists from various countries and the whole world would be informed of the conclusions reached by them. The conference in the United States could become a step toward the implementation of Comrade Brezhnev's proposal. One should also mention that in the last few days a committee called, scientists against nuclear weapons, has been set up in Britain. This is one of the pieces of evidence of the widespread support for the ideas voiced at the congress.

Socialist Cooperation

[Sobolev] Comrades, I would like to return to the theme of cooperation among socialist countries. It is acquiring ever greater significance and not only in the mastery of space. Preparations are now getting underway in sites nearing completion in many socialist countries for congresses of fraternal parties. The day after tomorrow the 12th Bulgarian Communist Party opens; on 6 April the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress; on 11 April the 10th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party; and at the end of May the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Results have been summed up or are being summed up regarding the development of the national economies over the past 5-year period. As before, they are stable in character, which is especially important and is particularly noticeable against the background of the economic troubles in the developed capitalist countries.

Over the past 10 years the pace of economic growth of fraternal countries has been double that of leading bourgeois states. To a considerable extent this has been the fruit of the strengthening of socialist economic integration. Such major installations as the Soyuz gas pipeline which extends for over 3,000 km, the Mir power system, the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose works, the Erdenet ore-dressing combine in Mongolia, a nickel works in Cuba, and many other new construction projects have been created by joint labor. In discussing their future plans the working people of the socialist countries are in favor of further coordination of efforts, the coordination of the economies policies of our countries as a whole and, of course, the development of mutually beneficial trade. During the preparations for the congresses of fraternal parties it is being noted that with such a reliable and constant purchaser as the Soviet Union the socialist countries can confidently plan the development of their production, and their products are of great importance to our country.

Let me cite an example. The Czechoslovak Tatra enterprise alone has supplied the Soviet Union with 30,000 powerful trucks. They are well known by the oil workers of Tyumenskaya Oblast and the builders of the Baykal-Amur Railway, and in Magadanskaya Oblast one of the veteran trucks imported from Czechoslovakia has been mounted on a pedestal as a monument to the cooperation of socialist countries. Consumer goods from the CEMA countries--clothing, footwear, electrical household appliances and so on--are all well known in our country. For example, this year Soviet people will receive 580,000 tons of fruit and vegetables from Hungary.

EEC Problems

[Kulik] You have just mentioned agricultural produce. In the past week agricultural produce--or more accurately the prices of it--was the cause of very sharp differences. These were manifested at the meeting of heads of states and governments of the EEC countries in the Netherlands town of Maastricht. Indeed, the discussions were not only about agricultural produce, but also about metallurgical output and the problem of fishing. The participants of this meeting did not manage to achieve agreement on a single issue and, as Chancellor Schmidt said, the participants in the session were not disappointed by this only because they were not expecting anything from the meeting. In a word, the more complicated the economic situation in the countries of the European Ten, the more difficult it becomes for them to reach agreement inasmuch as, after all, they are not so much allies as competitors. The economic disorders lead to the worsening of social problems. Today in the countries of the ten there are almost 9 million unemployed. In the past year alone the number of superfluous people in the Common Market countries grew by 30 percent, and in Britain, incidentally, by 65 percent, over 1 and 1/2 times more. Today 1 in every 10 Briton capable of working cannot find a use for his skill and labor.

Lack of U.S. Policy

[Gerasimov] The participants in the meeting in Maastricht also discussed, of course, foreign political problems and they noted a very interesting point: That in the foreign policy of the new Washington government contradictory extremes are being observed, which are explained, so they say, by the fact that the formulation of U.S. foreign policy has not yet been completed. However, we also know that although the formulation of this policy has not been completed, the new U.S. administration is nevertheless conducting a war of words against us, accusing us of all kinds of mortal sins, right up to the point where President Reagan in his speech on 20 March returned to one of his beloved themes, the Marxist idea of man living without God, that we do not believe in life after death. These are the kinds of sinners we are. It seems that we are behaving like sinners.

Faced with such a presentation of the matter, which is reminiscent of the times of the crusades against the infidels, it is, of course, difficult to conduct a dialogue.

Washington's sharp tone has astounded its allies. For example, Italian President Pertini called Reagan's language provocative. Italian Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo confirmed this and said that it is an undeniable fact that the supreme leaders of the United States are using crude language in a long-range dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Official Washington is sending out signals. This word is at present fashionable. The sum total of the signals should develop into a foreign policy course. However, for the time being this is not happening. The signals contradict each other.

[Sobolev] Yes, the Western press is at present writing a great deal about the zigzags of the new U.S. administration's foreign policy and it seems to me that up to a certain point the zigzags are explained by the opposition to the militaristic tendencies of that policy on the part of the European allies of the United States.

It is interesting to see how the leaders of West European countries publicly react to the bellicose utterances of the leader of the U.S. Government. The allies' situation does not allow them to resort to direct criticism. Instead, West European government officials pretend that they cannot hear the beat of the war drums in Washington but respond to every mention of detente and talks. In this way they are clearly making it understood what they like and what they do not like in the declarations by the leaders in Washington. In particular, they do not like the fact that the promise which Reagan made while still a candidate for the presidency--the promise to formulate a predictable and definite U.S. foreign policy--has up to now not been fulfilled.

[Gerasimov] Yes. Here is an example: Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reiterated that he is in favor of the neutron weapon which is earmarked for Europe. The West European allies of the United States raised their eyebrows. The Europeans themselves raised a rumpus. And the State Department explained that the defense secretary was not proclaiming any new political course whatsoever. Another example: Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared that the communists have already completed the seizure of Nicaragua. The next day he beat a retreat and scarcely managed to escape the fate of general laughing-stock.

Two explanations for Washington's lack of coordination have appeared. According to the first, in the American capital it is thought that to allow others to wander in darkness amounts to state wisdom. According to the second, Washington has simply not yet formulated a concise foreign political course and, as one Washington official said, anti-Soviet utterances do not yet represent a policy.

Last week incidentally, official Washington reminded one of a disturbed ants nest. A serious bureaucratic conflict arose. President Reagan decided to entrust Vice President George Bush with the management of foreign policy in crisis situations. It must be said that such management is usually the preserve of the White House and in itself the appointment would have been almost unnoticed if not for the fact that Secretary of State Haig raised a fuss. He saw this matter as an infringement on his own authority. White House officials, on the other hand, were pleased; Haig, it seems, tackled the matter drastically, as a general would, clearly having in mind great claims to power. One can recall that quite recently he thought of putting himself forward as a candidate in the presidential elections.

Anyway, in Washington it was being asked: Is it not time to clip the wings of the secretary of state? The conflict between Haig and Bush is so acute that there is even talk of the possible resignation of the ambitious secretary of state.

[Sobolev] Well, I think that with all the zigzags and unpredictability of American foreign policy at present, it can nevertheless be said that in respect of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Washington has in essence already determined its priorities, and in general they are in keeping with the spirit of the current President's pre-election promises. When it became known that Reagan had won the elections, Lucas, the dictator in Guatemala, arranged a fireworks display to show his delight, while in a number of other Latin American capitals other dictators arranged banquets. Judging by everything, the dictator's joy was not in vain. They said that the slogan about human rights had been discarded. But meanwhile the prestige of the United States, considered by Western observers to be almost the main concern of the American Government, is sinking ever further in the eyes of Latin Americans.

The United States openly takes upon itself responsibility for the blood being spilled in El Salvador, the tortures and repressions in Guatemala, Chile, Paraguay, the suppression of democratic freedoms. The same can be said, I think, for American prestige in Africa, is that no so, Sergey Fedorovich?

[Kulik] Yes, of course. Here, too, one can probably even draw an analogy. If in South America the fireworks displays were arranged in countries which have dictatorial regimes, in Africa the same picture may be observed. Hands were clapped and delight was taken in the advent of Reagan to power only in the racist South African Republic. All the other countries either greeted this news neutrally or, in analyzing the first moves of the American administration in Africa, simply adopted a critical attitude in respect of this administration. Generally speaking, what can one say when summing up the results of the first months of Reagan in the White House? The new administration's policy in Africa is beginning to cost a great deal.

In this respect the words of AFP commentator Pierre Haski are demonstrative: Following the first initiatives of the Reagan administration in Africa, the gulf of misunderstanding, I stress, the gulf of misunderstanding, between the independent states of that continent and the United States is rapidly increasing. All 50 independent states of the continent recently issued a joint declaration in the United Nations Organization in which they classified Reagan's course in respect of the Republic of South Africa as encouragement of the policy of state terror. Washington's turn to the Republic of South Africa's side has already evoked sharp criticism from such different state officials as the left-wing Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mugabe, and the president of Sierra Leone, Stevens, who is well know for his moderate views. Haski continues: Powerful Nigeria and influential Tanzania, two states whose friendship Carter cultivated, have joined in this criticism by Stevens. The Nigerian president showed an uncompromising attitude in respect of the struggle against apartheid. For the first time he declared his readiness to accord aid with all means at his disposal, including arms, to South African patriots, if Pretoria refuses to alter its position, does not withdraw from occupied Namibia, and does not liberalize its policy of apartheid within the South African Republic itself.

[Sobolev] Nyerere, the president of Tanzania, declared that the transformation of the racist Republic of South Africa into a privileged ally of the United States is an insult to the whole of Africa.

Criticism of Washington's policy on the part of the African states has increased particularly after Washington started to receive highly placed officials of the South African Republic.

[Kulik] Yes. One has to say that initially the State Department, with astounding clumsiness, altogether denied that General Van Der Westhuizen, the head of South African military intelligence and Admiral du Plessis, Pretoria's former ambassador to the CIA [as heard] had arrived in Washington with their entourage. Then, as if they were addressing themselves to simpletons, U.S. officials began hypocritically claiming that the visitors from South Africa had come to Washington as civilians and that they had not had any contacts whatsoever with administration representatives.

[Gerasimov] Yes. But then came an embarrassing disclosure. The U.S. news agency UPI distributed a statement by Kirkpatrick, permanent U.S. representative at the United Nations, who can in no ways be excluded from the list of highly-placed officials. She stated: Yes, I met the members of the delegation from the Republic of South Africa. Well, what was this? An indiscretion? Most likely it was not. It was simply that Washington came to the conclusion that there was no point whatsoever in continuing to make a secret of this visit. Indeed, why make a secret out of the trip by some generals if Reagan himself announces for all to hear his intention to receive Botha, the racist prime minister himself, in the White House? And why try to hide the fact that the intelligence services of the United States and the Republic of South Africa coordinate their actions against the independent African states?

[Sobolev] Yes, and this is expressed, in particular, by the fact that the United States is supporting antigovernment bandit groupings and that the congress is openly discussing the question of lifting restrictions on U.S. aid to terrorist organizations, notably UNITA, [National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola] which operates in Angola and is led by the not unknown Jonas Savimbi.

[Kulik] Yes, Jonas Savimbi is a bandit, to put it bluntly. I would like to recall the following episode. Sometime in November 1974 in Luanda, before the liberation of Angola, I witnessed a rather strange scene. The Africans had almost disappeared from the streets of the central areas of the city at that time. But the Europeans, on the other hand, poured out onto the avenues of the Angolan capital carrying multicolored little flags, flowers and portraits of a black, bearded young fellow wearing khaki dress. The young fellow himself then appeared in an open limousine of South African manufacture. He was accompanied by the cries of white thugs belonging to fascist-like organizations and by the hooting of car horns. This was Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA. The white settlers, who were well known for their racist disposition, greeted the African with rapture. He claimed to be the leader of the partisans and the white settlers intended him to be the president of Angola. But the Africans, as if demonstrating their attitude to Savimbi, stayed at home.

All of this might have seemed strange if one did not take account of the following fact: At that time UNITA was already known, not as an organization of partisans fighting for the genuine liberation of Angola, but as a gang of terrorists fighting against the patriotic forces. Subsequently, Savimbi completely compromised himself by participating, along with the Republic of South Africa, in armed aggression against People's Angola, it became known that he began his political career as a paid agent for Chinese intelligence in Africa and was then bought out by the CIA.

And now Washington is trying to place arms in his hands in order to once more use the UNITA terrorists against Angola and the Namibian patriots. Furthermore, it is even intended to invite him to the White House.

[Sobolev] I would like to note that the fact that the South African racists, with the connivance and patronage of Washington, are launching aggressive operations against what are known as the frontline states, is arousing growing indignation in Africa.

Immediately after an extensive CIA spy network was discovered in Maputo and U.S. diplomats, who were acting as intelligence officers, were ignominously expelled from there, South Africa undertook a new aggression against People's Mozambique.

[Kulik] How did the U.S. mass media react to this latest crime by the apartheid regime? Instead of condemning the aggressor they took up the deliberately false account given by General Viljoen, the commander in chief of the racists' defense force, according to which this incident occurred because South African soldiers allegedly crossed the Mozambique border by accident while strolling along a beach. In the process, however, they keep quiet about the fact that the lovers of walks were accompanied by 149 soldiers, who were armed to the teeth, and by two armored vehicles, also by accident, apparently.

So you see, Pretoria is plainly using the same methods and ploys to fool public opinion as is Washington. The Americans accidentally let the top men in South African intelligence into the United States, while South African saboteurs accidentally infiltrate the territory of independent Mozambique. Are there not too many accidents here, gentlemen?

[Gerasimov] The U.S. Government's open patronage of racism is complicating its relations not only with black Africa but with black America, so to speak. Support for the racists in southern Africa fits in with the rampage of racism in the United States itself. Black children are perishing not just at the hand of South African racist bandits but also at the hands of the U.S. ones, in the state of Georgia, for example.

[Sobolev] Yes.

[Gerasimov] There was even a case of lynch law in the United States recently. President Ronald Reagan went on, as it were, about freedom from fear. It was probably to illustrate that he sent Vice President George Bush to Atlanta with additional Federal assistance for the search for the murderers or murderer of black children. About 20 children have been murdered there, obviously in order to terrorize the blacks. The authorities raise their hands to the sky but they simply cannot solve the mystery of the murders. Meanwhile, the press is asking the following leading question: Would the police be so helpless if white children had been murdered? The answer is obvious. In any case, the black inhabitants of Atlanta and other cities cannot enjoy that same freedom from fear which the U.S. President spoke to them about.

Pakistani, Chinese Relations

[Sobolev] If one is to continue the discussion of U.S. priorities among developing countries, then obviously Pakistan is becoming the principal client in South Asia. Specialists are unanimously pointing out that Washington is obviously looking for a replacement for the shah's Iran, and that it has chosen Islamabad for this role. And U.S. policy is once more damaging Washington's prestige.

[Kulik] Yes, for example, the annual report of the Indian Foreign Ministry was published in Delhi the other day. The leitmotiv of this document was India's fears about the arming of Pakistan by that very same United States. In a speech to Parliament, Indian Foreign Minister Rao again stressed that the planned massive supplies of U.S. arms to Pakistan will have a destablizing influence on the situation in that region. An editorial in the NATIONAL HERALD says, for example, that the time has come for the states of the Indian Ocean to take resolute and joint steps to protect the region from foreign interference.

[Sobolev] Among the events of last week one may also note the visit to China by former U.S. President Ford. He bore a personal message from the present occupant of the White House and was received with emphatic cordiality.

[Gerasimov] Beijing was apprehensive about Reagan's accession to power in Washington, since they knew about his love and devotion for Taiwan. But when Reagan settled down in the White House, he quickly recognized the so-called parallelism of the strategic interests of Beijing and Washington, in other words, their common anti-Sovietism. And one may surmise that it was precisely about this that he wrote in the message which former President Ford carried in his capacity as envoy.

[Sobolev] A certain scene occurred when Deng Xiaoping received Ford in the offices of the People's Congresses in Beijing. The Chinese leader asked Ford to move into the seat on his right-hand side, noting that he had become slightly hard of hearing in his left ear and that it was easier for him to listen with the right ear. Ford immediately spotted the political implications of this remark and hastened to express his delight.

This ear ailment of Beijing expresses better than anything else, albeit metaphorically, the meaning of the maneuvers which have been performed in the international arena in recent years by the Maoist leadership of China. At one time Beijing tried to assert its influence in the world by operating on the left, so to speak. Its agents managed to set up a network of adventurist Maoist groupings in many capitalist countries. The leftist theories formulated in Beijing at that time led to a large number of casualties, notably in Latin America.

But some years ago Beijing suddenly closed its left ear and cleaned out its right ear. And this led to new tragedies. Beijing did not just virtually abandon its Maoist friends in Latin America to the mercy of fate, but also established very close relations with the reactionary and repressive regimes. China, which is very tight-fisted and sparing in money matters, did not begrudge spending hundreds of millions of dollars on the support of the fascist junta in Chile.

Furthermore, copies of several letters written by Pinochet fell into the hands of journalists not so long ago. They showed that the Chinese intelligence service had handed over to the Chilean secret service lists of leftwing organizations and persons, and also information about their activities in Chile over many years. Information about Chilean political emigres in other countries was also handed over. In short, information received at one time from Beijing's friends in Latin America has now been betrayed to Pinochet by Beijing.

One should not think that the Chinese Maoists needed the flirtation with the Chilean junta for the sake of Chilean copper and other cheap trade and diplomatic advantages. It was a signal to Washington about that same ear ailment of which Deng Xiaoping informed Ford.

It cannot be ruled out that Washington's envoy gladly uttered quite a few sweet words into the right ear of the Maoist leader. However, the ailment in Beijing signified recovery for many former friends of the Chinese Maoists. Here is a typical fact. In 1976 Beijing received telegrams from 100 foreign Maoist groupings on the occasion of Mao Zedong's death. But in 1979, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the PRC, telegrams arrived from only 24 groups. More than a year has passed since then. So one should believe that the recovery process is continuing.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD271650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Mar 81

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign political commentator, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpt] Here is a letter from Votkinsk, from (Pavel Andreyevich Tyukalov). Like all Soviet people, he writes, I fully support the decisions of the 26th congress on the prospects for our country's economic and social development and approve the foreign policy course of our party, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the same time, (Pavel Andreyevich) continues, we must note with great regret the sharp turn of the new U.S. administration toward anti-Sovietism and whipping up war psychosis. In Comrade (Tyukalov's) opinion, the American people have again been deceived in the most unscrupulous way. It is becoming clear that the interests of the American people have been sacrificed to the military-industrial complex. In this connection, (Pavel Andreyevich) asks us to dwell in more detail on the first foreign-policy actions of the White House. Other listeners ask similar questions. We have in the studio a regular participant in the "International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, please proceed, Oleg Nikolayevich.

U.S. Foreign Policy

[Anichkin] It has become a tradition to make an assessment of an administration after it has been in power for 100 days. The 100 days have not yet passed, but since these questions are cropping up, we can try to do this even now, when only little more than 60 days have elapsed since the Republican President entered the White House. Such questions are legitimate. We can see in them alarm at the prospects for the development of international relations in the light of the threatening statements emanating quite frequently these days from Washington. We can understand that a new administration needs time to formulate a specific policy on various foreign policy questions. We must also take account of what was done by the preceding administration. In the conduct of foreign policy, as you know, continuity is of great importance.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the time has probably now arrived when we can compare the statements by eminent figures in the Republican Party, who quite recently were waging an election campaign, with the statements which they are making now that they have gained access to the levers of power.

[Anichkin] We could make such a comparison, but I should not like to make such a comparison now. It would appear to be better to do this later on when the policy of the Republican administration becomes fully defined, as it might be said.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, do you mean that the new administration does not yet have a foreign policy?

[Anichkin] No, I didn't say that. I merely wanted to stress that there is a difference between politicians and statesmen. It is one thing for a politician who is still only seeking power to make an irresponsible statement, and quite another matter when the speaker is a man bearing the burden of state responsibility. As for the new President's policies in respect to internal problems, it can be said that the government program was already formulated from the very beginning. We have discussed this in our programs.

And we must say that some of our preliminary forecasts have been confirmed. In the United States now, it is increasingly possible to hear it said that the economic program, directed toward ridding the country of inflation and unemployment and achieving a certain revival of the economy, has proved unrealistic. I can quote in this connection a statement by the Washington POST, which concluded with concern: Internal difficulties have arisen in the President's economic policy. The timetable for acheiving a balanced budget is being extended. Correctives are being made in the struggle against inflation, the public enemy No 1. The paper went on to say: The initial concentration of attention on an economic upsurge has been blurred by foreign policy problems.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, do you mean to say that there is a certain uncertainty in the U.S. approach to foreign policy problems, since its foreign policy concepts have not yet been formulated?

[Anichkin] Much is currently being said and written along these lines: That Washington has no clear policy or program either short-term or long-term, that lack of clarity, muddle and the like are evident. It seems to me that this lack of clarity, this uncertainty, is in fact a sort of policy in itself. In this connection, it seems to me that an AP commentary is revealing. I will quote a passage from this commentary. The formulation of government policy is headed by Secretary of State Haig, but this does not prevent others from speaking out. Haig's own statements sometimes cause confusion as to what exactly he means. The list of contradictions and errors in program statements, followed by explanations or simply disavowals, is growing. Some officials consider that the problem is that the government has not yet formulated a comprehensive foreign policy, apart from a course of fanatical anticommunism.

Militarization Process

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, would it be correct to consider that a noticeable process is taking place in foreign policy now, what might be called the militarization of foreign policy?

[Anichkin] Such a conclusion might well be drawn, and not merely because the State Department is headed by a retired general who still acts in the military manner. It is now said that for the first time in many years the State Department is being flooded with the military. The secretary of state's aides include serving officers. This is the first time in American history that the secretary of state has had a serving officer as an aide. But this is by no means the point. The actions of the State Department have previously been closely connected with the Pentagon, but now, judging by everything that is happening, this cooperation has been taken to the very highest level, it might be said. What is proclaimed by the Pentagon is taken up and elaborated by the State Department, and vise versa. The State Department no longer plays its traditional role, in which the emphasis was on a diplomatic approach to the solution of problems. Now there is only one approach to everything, and this is the military approach. This is not just my opinion, this statement is a quote from one of the influential American newspapers which, pursuing this theme, wrote: In only a few weeks, President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig, with the aid of the Pentagon, have worked out a radical, new, extremely militarized foreign policy.

All these tendencies, it should be noted, have found their reflection in the latest military budget, signed by President Reagan recently. Its total has gone over the $200 billion mark. In 1982, the United States will spend $226 billion for military purposes, i.e. $32.6 billion more than this year. The trend of increasing military expenditures, it has been officially announced in Washington, will unswervingly continue.

And in this connection the New York TIMES wrote the other day; all this is taking place at a moment when the most cardinal foreign policy questions, the answer to which much will depend in the forthcoming years, remain open. Behind this lies the premise that the United States must first be seen to have built up its military potential, to enable it to use force. This is putting it quite bluntly. This refers to conducting policy from a position of strength, to securing military supremacy, and finally, a breach of the existing balance of forces, on the basis of which international security is safeguarded.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, all the same, how can one explain all this? How does Washington justify all this?

[Anichkin] They have not thought up anything original on this occasion. The media are again being used to propagate fabrications about the Soviet military threat, and the old cliches on this theme are being repeated yet again. A somewhat illogical picture of the actions of the people directing this propaganda campaign is becoming apparent. One day they talk of the Soviet threat hanging over America, and the next day about the power and might of America, which have no equal.

To the myth of the Soviet threat, Washington would now like to add another lie, namely that the Soviet Union is involved in international terrorism. The maliciousness of these Washington fabrications, casually spoken by Secretary of State Haig, has been pointed out more than once in our broadcasts. It can now be said that these arguments about international terrorism have not had the effect for which the United States was hoping. The American organizers of this dirty campaign have no proofs. As a result, the United States itself has come under criticism, and this is not surprising. The facts show that terrorism has long been one of the means by which the United States conducts its foreign policy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, nevertheless, how can one explain the United States' persistent striving for military superiority, or as Defense Secretary Weinberger put it, first to secure a position of greater strength and only after that to conduct negotiations? After all, this is a departure from international understanding, particularly those with the Soviet Union.

[Anichkin] This attempt by the United States to obtain supremacy is clearly in breach of official understandings, as you say. It has frequently been stated in Soviet-American documents and official statements that neither side will strive for military supremacy, since this could only lead to dangerous instability, giving rise to a higher level of armaments, and would not be conducive to the security of either country. In response to more or less the same question, which you asked me, the well-known American specialist on arms limitation, who is also a former deputy director of the CIA, Herbert Scoville, replied as follows: This sort of campaign reflects the will of many sectors, from the industrialists who are trying to secure new orders, to politicians, for whom it can serve as a propaganda theme. But in truth, this is a hangover from the old American ideology, which sets no store by parity, but considers that security can only be safeguarded by military supremacy. And these last words sum up everything in Washington's present conduct, its invocation of the need to secure the overwhelming might of the United States.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, but now, in the eighties, one cannot act on the basis of the past, of the fifties. This dangerous error could prove costly.

This is also the opinion of our listener, (Tyukalov) whose letter we have already quoted. He writes that Reagan and his Cabinet are operating on outmoded concepts from the beginning of the fifties, but they ought to assess the situation soberly. Reagan's aim of turning Europe into a powder magazine, or military testing ground is amazing.

[Anichkin] All this is so, the more so when one considers that the Soviet Union will not permit the strategic balance of forces to be disturbed. There have been previous attempts to break the system of relations based on parity and secure unilateral advantages, including military supremacy. But these attempts failed, as you know, and so will this one.

Pipes, SALT Questioned

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, a last question. Are there any signals which might indicate a shift toward resuming the strategic arms limitation process?

[Anichkin] As far as I know, it is too early to speak of any such signals. Quite the opposite is now being heard. The other day, the Washington POST wrote, quoting information from the State Department, that the administration had not so far formulated its policy on the matter of nuclear arms control. Reagan, the paper writes, has still not brought up the complex question of strategic arims limitation for discussion by the National Security Council, nor has SALT been subject for discussion at top level in the administration. You see how things are. Now, one is more likely to read utterly-startling calls for confrontation with the Soviet Union. This, for instance, is what Prof Pipes, a member of the National Security Council staff, said recently. He said: Detente does not exist. The Reagan administration is ready to wage the struggle with the Soviet Union anywhere in the world in opposition to its aims. He went on to say: Either the Soviet Union must change its behavior to make it more acceptable to the West, or war is inevitable. It must be said that this statement was subsequently disavowed by the State Department, a spokesman of which said that Pipes has used unnecessarily strong language. However, this is not much comfort to anyone. Everything which the hawk professor said shows quite eloquently the mental attitude in those circles in which U.S. foreign policy is formulated. All this is extremely serious.

Rejecting the fabrications about Soviet military supremacy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress said that there is indeed a military threat hanging over the United States, as over all the countries of the world, but its source is not the Soviet Union, not its mythical supremacy, but the arms race itself and the tension which still persists in the world. We are ready to struggle against this real, not imaginary, threat, hand in hand with America and the European states, with all the countries of our world. To try to beat each other in an arms race, to reckon on a victory in a nuclear war, is dangerous madness.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Propaganda Radios Hit

Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, in his talk, spoke of the mass attack on detente being mounted by the imperialist circles of the West on orders from Washington. The psychological war against the socialist countries is receiving powerful propaganda backing from the various ideological diversion centers such as the Voice of America, the BBC, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

Here is a letter from Comrade (Serov) of Kiev, who expresses indignation at the subversive activities of various radio voices concerning the events in Poland.

It has been reported in our press, Comrade (Serov) writes, that the radio station Free Europe is devoting much effort to intensifying the internal complications in the country, making use of them for attack on the state and social order of People's Poland and its allies. The materials contain unconcealed appeals for antisocialist changes in Poland. Letters from Comrades (Deminyayev) of Moscow, (Solovyev) of Leningrad, and (Semenov) of Kuybyshev are concerned with this same question.

It must be said, esteemed comrades, that even in the period of Carter's presidency, when the turn from detente to confrontation took place, there began an intensive reorganization of departments dealing with foreign political propaganda. The volume of subversive radio propaganda to the USSR and other countries of the socialist community is being increased. New powerful transmitters are being brought into use. The task of waging a more persistent propaganda attack on socialism was set for the Voice of America. With this aim, the radio station's budget was augmented by a further $1 million. Nor did the offspring of the CIA, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, remain without attention. They were given mandatory personal instructions from Brzezinski, the former president's assistant for national security, to increase radio transmissions to the USSR, the quantity of material containing criticism of the Soviet Union's home and foreign policy. The work of the radio diversionaries is coordinated by the information service of the NATO headquarters in Brussels. This service in turn closely cooperates with the Western agencies, the CIA and the special services of the other NATO countries. So much for the notorious independence and objectivity of these voices.

As I have already said, subversive propaganda against the USSR operates in two directions; criticism of foreign and internal policy. In the first case, the myth of the Soviet threat is trotted out again, the myth of Soviet foreign policy's expansionist course. The socialist way of life has also become the object of slander and distortion by Western radio centers. At the same time our country's economic successes are deliberately not mentioned, but isolated shortcomings, which are reported in our press, are put forward as proof of a crisis in the system. As for what is actually going on in the capitalist world, you will not hear a word about it. Instead of this, much play is made with the terms dear to a socialist audience, for example, freedom, democracy, humanity. Thus they try to persuade their listeners that these concepts are characteristic of capitalist society, while the literal meaning of these words is being replaced here by their real meaning [a bukvalnoye znacheniye slov zdes podmanyatet ikh deystvitelnyy smyl].

I should also like to draw your attention to the following: The sphere of activity of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe is not confined to ideological diversion. They are also espionage organs, which have at their disposal radio monitoring and telephone conversations between foreign embassies. But this is a separate theme, to which we will return in our subsequent programs. And I should like to end today's talk by quoting from a recent report from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, presented to Congress. A special section of this office, which regularly monitors the broadcasts of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, came to the conclusion that more than half material put out by these radio stations is falsified and is of a subversive, provocative nature. They should not even be broadcast. The fact that Liberty and Free Europe have always engaged in radio diversions is no secret to anyone, but the interesting point is that this is the first time that this has been openly admitted by an official American department.

ZHUKOV: INDIAN OCEAN PROPOSAL RESPONSE AWAITED

LD261149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "The Indian Ocean: No Alternative"]

[Text] The important new proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are geared, in particular, to safeguarding lasting peace in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean as a whole. They attracted great interest worldwide. These constructive proposals are all the more topical in view of the continuation of veritably feverish U.S. activity to prevent the implementation of the UN declaration, adopted 10 years ago, on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone; and in fact, to transform this region into a springboard for war.

The latest striking manifestation of this activity was the obstructionist line taken by the American delegation, in conjunction with the Chinese delegation, at a session of the UN special committee instructed by the UN General Assembly to make preparations for an international conference on the Indian Ocean. The United Nations had decided that the conference would be held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) this year. Its job was to elaborate and adopt practical measures to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons and free of the arms race.

Commenting on the UN special committee session, the TIMES OF INDIA wrote in a 13 March editorial: "Washington's rejection of the idea of holding a conference on questions relating to the Indian Ocean in Colombo this year is bound to cause grave concern in the region." In fact, the tide of anger and protest against imperialist circles' attempts to place obstacles in the way of convening the conference is already rising in the littoral states.

I am reminded also of the debate at the January session of the WPC Presidium Bureau in Antananarivo (Madagascar). Representatives of many dozens of countries, primarily the Indian Ocean littoral states, resolutely condemned the already evident reluctance of the American administration--first the Democrats and then the Republicans--to agree to any initiative whatever aimed at strengthening the cause of peace in the region.

Many speakers optimistically said that the Colombo conference would elaborate a specific agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone--an idea mooted by the littoral states and supported by the USSR.

The proposals made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his meeting with the Indian Parliamentary deputies relating to the very tense zone of the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf were, as we know, in the same vein:

No foreign military bases to be set up in the region; no nuclear or any other mass destruction weapons to be deployed there;

No use or threat of force against Persian Gulf countries and no interference in their internal affairs;

Nonaligned status chosen by states in the region to be respected; these states not to be drawn into military groupings of which nuclear powers are members;

The sovereign right of the region's states to their natural resources to be respected;

No obstacles to be raised or threats made to normal trade exchange or to the use of sea routes linking the region's states with other countries.

In an attempt to evade these proposals the United States referred to the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, "not far" from the Persian Gulf. A ridiculous and baseless argument, of course.

"What can you say to that?" The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress asks. "The Soviet Union is ready to reach an understanding on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem. It is also ready, of course, to participate in a separate settlement of the Afghan situation.... NOR DO WE OBJECT TO QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH AFGHANISTAN BEING DISCUSSED IN CONJUNCTION WITH QUESTIONS RELATING TO PERSIAN GULF SECURITY. [capitalized passage published in boldface] Naturally? Only the international aspects of the Afghan problem must be discussed, not Afghan internal affairs. Afghanistan's sovereignty must be fully protected, as well as its status as a nonaligned state."

Well, Washington appears to have lost its tongue! It is trying hard to pretend that it did not notice this important new Soviet proposal. Indeed, it cannot reject it without showing to the whole world the unsavory nature of its aggressive plans, and it is hard to accept it because the Pentagon is deeply reluctant to put a brake on its full-scale preparation to make a military bridgehead of the Indian Ocean, which laps the shores of 36 states in which one-fourth of mankind lives, and above all of the Persian Gulf.

But Washington will have to give a public explanation--it certainly cannot avoid that. Following the February-March session of the UN special committee, the American diplomats and their Beijing myrmidons, who are effectively isolated, have only a short break before the June session at which the session participants will get right down to agreeing on an agenda for the conference on the Indian Ocean and other practical matters.

Even people not very well acquainted with politics now see that U.S. military activity in the region is totally unjustified. The excuse that it is being carried out to save the American hostages in Iran no longer applies. It is pointless to refer to Afghanistan--more and more people see that the Soviet troops have no intention of marching from there to conquer the Near East, contrary to the slanderous allegations in the bourgeois press. The Iran-Iraq war is no excuse either, since even it has not significantly affected oil supplies to Western countries, and tankers continue to pass unhindered through the Strait of Hormuz.

What are we left with? We are left with immense and ever increasing U.S. efforts to turn the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean in general into a military bridgehead for the implementation of its far-reaching and long-nurtured aggressive plans.

Some time ago, at a scientific conference at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, Soviet scholars rightly pointed out that back in 1973-74, long before all the events which have been and are being used to justify U.S. actions now, a number of leading American political scientists came up with the idea of "using military strength to cap the Persian Gulf." The departments under Kissinger and Schlesinger, who were leading Washington figures at the time, then set about elaborating this idea. When Carter came to power it was inherited by Brezezinski and Brown, and it has now come down to Haig and Weinberger, who are actually preparing the "cap of military strength [kolpak voyennov moshchi] to be placed on the Persian Gulf region and, moreover, the entire Indian Ocean.

What exactly are they doing?

First, the Pentagon is doing its utmost, whether by bribery or by threats, to secure more and more bases--Ras Banas in Egypt, Berbera in Somalia, Mombasa in Kenya, (Seyeb) and Al-Masirah in Oman, Cockburn Sound, North West Cape and now Darwin in Australia, and so on. It is strengthening the base on Diego Garcia, whose population has been sent to Mauritius where they have been forced to take refuge in the poor slums of Port Louis.

As the New York TIMES wrote on 14 March, official spokesmen for the administration report that the United States has "started implementing a 5-year (!) plan to construct or expand military bases in the Near East and Indian Ocean for U.S. naval, air and ground forces in the area." In 1982 alone, the paper says, the administration will spend as much as $472.6 million on this--nearly half a billion dollars!

Second, naval fleets are being sent in, and not only under the U.S. flag since although the allies are acting up, Uncle Sam is using his big stick to make them participate in military preparations in the Indian Ocean. Scarcely had the Indian papers reported on 9 March that the United States, Britain and France intended to deploy 42 warships there than REUTER announced on 11 March that the three powers had already "deployed warships, in secrecy (!),around the sea routes in the Persian Gulf region." The next day, 12 March, the New York TIMES reported that "this policy will be further developed during Alexander Haig's visit to Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, planned for the beginning of April."

Third, the United States, sometimes even neglecting the interests of its most faithful pocket ally, Israel, is putting more and more effort into its attempts to "tame" certain reactionary Arab regimes by selling them highly sophisticated weapons and in this way are trying to befriend them and secure new bases.

Fourth, the formation of the so-called Rapid Deployment Forces is in full swing. This obscure term refers to heavily armed, crack sabotage and interventionist units to be used to implement the aggressive plans of the Pentagon and NATO on the trite old pretext of defense against the "Red Threat," of course.

These "forces" already include tens of thousands of officers and men, but the Pentagon is not satisfied. Following British Prime Minister Thatcher's Washington visit the creation of "joint NATO Rapid Deployment Forces" is now on the agenda, THE GUARDIAN wrote on 7 March. However, the idea of creating a "joint fire brigade," as THE GUARDIAN calls it, did not meet with enthusiasm in a number of other West European states, notably the Netherlands and Denmark which will not hear of it.

It remains for me to add that in recent weeks Washington has said with increasing frequency and with cynical candor that what the Rapid Deployment Forces need is not bases where they could be transferred by air or by sea "in a crisis; they need permanent garrisons--they want to settle American troops in the Indian Ocean region in earnest and on a long-term basis.

President Reagan himself was the first to reveal this plan on 4 February. He said: "You see, it is not a matter of just sticking a flag in the ground somewhere and leaving. Americans will be there.... I believe we still need a land presence."

On 12 March U.S. Army Chief of Staff Edward Meyer translated this formula into military language. Addressing a House of Representatives Armed Services Subcommittee, he advocated the "creation of an American land presence" in the Persian Gulf area. Why? Without batting an eyelid, he answered the question: "Everyone in the area must be aware of the posture we are adopting and of our readiness to back this posture with force."

Almost simultaneously, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Carlucci, appearing before the members of the corresponding Senate committee, was bold enough to say that the Reagan administration intends to use the Rapid Deployment Force to "counter the Soviet Union (!) in any protracted land war in southwest Asia." He even painted the picture of a lengthy (!) "land war" against the USSR in that area "fought laboriously through narrow defiles, mountain pass by mountain pass. So this is the true nature of the renowned U.S. concern for the "protection of merchant shipping" and "maritime oil supply routes to the free world"!

All who cherish the cause of peace and do not want a very large part of the world to be engulfed in the flames of war must draw the proper conclusions from these revelations so unceremoniously made in Washington, where politics are conducted in accordance with the principle: "What I want I get."

No, gentlemen, the days when you could act like that are well and truly past. The peoples are now strong enough to subdue blustering aspirants to world hegemony. They need only close ranks and struggle actively to curb the forces of war.

What will the Indian Ocean be--a zone of peace or springboard for war? The peoples have only one answer to this vitally important question: a zone of peace! As far as they are concerned there is no alternative.

U.S. POSTURE AT UN COMMITTEE MEETING SCORED

LD280040 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 27 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The U.S. diplomatic effort in the United Nations is characterised by scandalous disdain for the international community, stubbornly obstructionist tricks, crude and slanderous attacks and behind-the-scenes maneouvering. These features of U.S. diplomacy are markedly manifest again at the current session of the U.N. Special Committee on Enhancing the Principle of the Effectiveness of Non-Use of Force in International Relations.

It was through the fault of the United States that in the first three days after the session opened, the participants failed to adopt the agenda. The U.S. delegates were trying to make their participation in the discussion dependent on numerous reservations and to lead the committee away from resolving the pivotal issue, that of drafting the world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations. After losing all hope of "drowning" the discussion in the procedural quagmire, the Americans changed their tactics.

At the very first meeting of the committee within the frameworks of the general debate, the American delegate Robert Rosenstock said that, in U.S. opinion, such a treaty was "of no use" and even "dangerous for the foundations of the U.N. Charter". He attacked the Soviet Union with a copious flow of slanderous fabrications and unscrupulously alleged that its policy was at variance with the principles of the non-use of force. In spite of the fact that the international community is well informed about the escalation by the United States of armed interference in El Salvador, Robert Rosenstock was attempting to blame the tension in that country on no other than the Soviet Union. He even reached the point of describing the possibility of drawing up the world treaty as "a tragic step back" in the sphere of international legislation.

The American delegate's speech provoked indignant reaction from members of the special committee. The Soviet representative V. Fedorov said that the United States were trying to convince the committee that the treaty was allegedly of no use. But, he said, the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states thought otherwise. The Soviet delegate said that the United States line testified only to its arrogance and scorn for the community of nations. He underlined that such an irresponsible course was obviously aimed at distracting the committee from implementing its mandate.

REAGAN 'INTERFERING' IN POLAND'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD291514 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 29 Mar 81

["About Another 'Warning'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar, TASS--Lately the U.S. administration increasingly often resorts to expressing a pointed "concern" and the various kinds of "warnings" addressed now to one, now to another country. Another such "warning" has been made to the Polish People's Republic. The point in question is a White House statement which is being intensively circulated by the U.S. media now.

In that statement the White House expresses an affected "concern" in connection with those internal measures which are being taken by the Polish Government to maintain legality and order in the country and to put an end to the actions of the anti-socialist forces which would like to continue to keep in Poland the atmosphere of destabilisation, chaos and anarchy and to complicate still more the internal situation and to bring the country's economic position to the state of crisis.

In today's interview with the Washington POST, President Reagan went still farther. He virtually demanded that the Polish Government, as he stated, should not take any resolute steps in connection with the dangerous situation that has developed in the country.

Query, by what right such demands are being made of a sovereign state?

Only the Polish leadership, and not Washington, has the right to determine what measures are necessary to be taken to solve the internal problems in Poland. In Washington they should know that this is doubtless a prerogative of Poland and of Poland alone.

About the White House statement the Polish press justly writes that in relations between sovereign states it is not customary to express "concern" in such a way as is being done by the United States administration. Poland does not need dramatised "warnings" coming from Washington.

Well, if things are called by their proper names, the White House statement is nothing other than an attempt at U.S. undisguised and gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland and as an instigation of the forces, which are in opposition to the Polish Government, to excesses in the country.

Therefore, such kind of calls for restraint, calls imbued with hypocrisy, should be addressed first of all to the White House itself and the presidential entourage for which it is high time to stop making instigatory statements with regard to other states.

The U.S. administration should not "warn" other countries, but should cease its own interference in whatever form in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic which has been, is and will be a socialist state.

HAIG HIT ON SOCIALIST INTERFERENCE IN EL SALVADOR

LD280820 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Mar, TASS--Secretary of State Alexander Haig confirmed when speaking at the Senate Appropriations Committee the Reagan administration's course of further supporting the anti-people junta in El Salvador. He said in particular that the volume of arms deliveries to the junta had been increased, that Washington was continuing to send American military advisers to that country.

In an attempt to justify these actions that smack of interventionism Haig reverted to his pet theme and again groundlessly spoke about "interference" by Cuba and other "East bloc countries" in the affairs of El Salvador, tried to convince his listeners that this invention of his--the "subversive activity" of socialist countries was "threatening stability and international peace." But it is universally known that a real but not mythical threat to El Salvador just as to other Central American countries is posed exactly by the United States.

It is none other but Washington that is not only building up its arms deliveries to the bloody regime in El Salvador and sending American military advisers to that country but is also using its ill-famed Green Berets in its attempts to drown in blood the popular liberation movement in that country. It is thus that the United States is engaged in a direct export of counter-revolution in Central America.

Turning to the situation in the Middle East and Near East, Haig again gave full reign to his imagination and held forth on the theme of some "possible interference" in the affairs of the region's states by the Soviet Union. And again he could not back up his groundless statements with any facts. The facts however are that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that is engaged in a very real armed interference in that part of the globe. The United States has concentrated in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area the biggest naval armada in its history and set up numerous military bases and strongpoints there. It is Washington that is forming the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, intended for a quick appearance in that oil-rich area. It is the Reagan administration that is pressing for the speediest implementation of the plan of stationing American ground forces in the Sinai Peninsula.

New flashpoints are appearing as a result of these provocative actions of the United States both in Central America and in the Near and Middle East and this is fraught with the origination of armed conflicts. But for understandable reasons the secretary of state chose not to mention this.

AMERICAN PUBLIC OPPOSES EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD292030 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar, TASS--In fighting the people's uprising, the Salvadoran junta is counting on "total mobilisation". As the CBS TV company reported, teen-agers and children are being forcibly drafted into the army. The authors of the telecast showed a 13-year-old adolescent who has already "served" in the junta's troops. It is pointed out in the telecast that such recruits are sent to training camps and after an accelerated "training" are thrown into battle.

The escalation of the United States' armed interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and Washington's support for the army of terrorists and criminals are encountering an increasingly firm resistance by the Americans themselves. The U.S. President's press secretary has admitted that the authors of 96 per cent of letters that have come in to the White House lately are against the U.S. interference in El Salvador. However, President Reagan himself is trying to explain this not by his administration's adventuristic course with regard to El Salvador but by a certain 'propaganda campaign from the outside'. In an interview with the Washington POST the President criticised a "well-orchestrated propaganda" that has allegedly "confused a great many people" who come out against the U.S. interventionist policy in El Salvador.

R. McGeahy, a former "riots suppressing expert" veteran of the CIA with a 25-year service record, has exposed the CIA-orchestrated campaign of lies and misinformation of the public as to the events in El Salvador.

He filed a suit against CIA Director William Casey accusing the CIA's censors of withdrawing from his article, which is being prepared for publication, the exposing materials about the agents' subversive activities. R. McGeahy has stated that the CIA manipulates the U.S. public opinion with regard to Salvadoran events as it has done repeatedly during previous misinformation campaigns.

The author points out that in the El Salvador case, an example of such falsification has been provided by the publication by the CIA of "documents" which have been allegedly captured from patriots and which allegedly "prove" the involvement of the USSR, Cuba and other socialist countries in 'deliveries of weapons to leftwing forces of El Salvador'. M. McGeahy emphasizes that the "documents" are the CIA's "another falsehood".

W. EUROPEAN REJECTION OF NEUTRON BOMB NOTED

LD272356 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, has again spoken out in favor of manufacturing the neutron bomb and its deployment in Western Europe. Our observer, Mikhail Dobrov, comments on the statement from the boss of the Pentagon, made at the session of the Budget Commission of the House of Representatives.

Just like Cato, who in nearly every speech he made at the Roman Senate demanded the destruction of Carthage, Caspar Weinberger, ever since he assumed office, has been insisting on advocating the manufacture of the neutron bomb and its deployment in Europe. Washington wishes Mr Weinberger's opinion to be taken as his personal view, but Cato, who in his time was also a hawk, also spoke in his own name and he was not head of the Defense Department.

All the same, his views were translated into a concrete act of state. The personal character of the statements by the Pentagon's number one is a very thin smoke-screen, which cannot conceal another attempt to foist the neutron bomb on the West Europeans. The first attempt, undertaken 3 years ago, was rejected by the broad masses of the West European people. Under a storm of protests, not a single government in the countries allied to the United States found it advisable to accept the installation of the neutron weapon on its territory.

The reactions registered after Mr Weinberger's statements prove that the negative attitude regarding the neutron bomb has not changed in West Europe. The secretary of defense tried to attribute this fact to the influence of Soviet propaganda, mentioning also that this propaganda has also influenced the governments of Norway and the Netherlands and even the Vatican, not to mention many parliamentarians, public figures and eminent scientists who are far from holding communist or leftist views.

They have all, unconditionally, condemned Washington's and NATO's schemes concerning the neutron bomb because this weapon is designed to be used in Western Europe in the framework of the sinister and inhuman doctrine of the limited nuclear war thought out by the Pentagon. It is the West Europeans who are destined to receive the mortal blow and this is clear without any propaganda.

SAKAROV COMMENTS ON APEL'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

DW291847 Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Valentin Sakahrov commentary: "Apel's Talks in the United States--Results and Predictable Consequences"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, several days ago the basic tenor of West-German comment on U.S.-FRG relations could be reduced to the formula that Uncle Sam is not a pleasant customer to deal with.

In this context it was said that specific interests of the FRG in Europe and other regions of the world were jeopardized as a result of Washington's shift toward a policy of stepped-up armament and worldwide confrontation.

Following the negotiations between Bundeswehr Minister Apel and chief of the Pentagon Weinberger, however, many mass media on the Rhine, commenting on West German-American relations, have struck different notes in recent days. They stress that Bonn and Washington have shown great harmony of views in the military policy field. They say that there is considerable amazement at the sudden U.S.-West German harmony in military matters. They point to the fact that the sky over U.S.-FRG relations is blue at present.

Even official FRG quarters stress that at present there are no points of controversy between Bonn and Washington regarding their military policy. They say that the talks in Washington have shown that the negotiating partners pursue the same course. All these comments and reports on the Rhine must not make us lose sight of the question as to what was really agreed during Bundeswehr Minister Apel's talks in the United States and what is the essence of the accords reached.

In the statement issued following the negotiations the term immediately strikes us. In this brief statement the term immediately is stressed twice. Thus, it is the key to the meaning and essence of understanding between Washington and Bonn. Both sides agreed to immediately implement NATO's missile program. On the dishonest pretext that it is necessary to restore and preserve the military balance they demand that some 600 new U.S. medium-range missiles be stationed in Western Europe, most of them in the FRG. The program of deploying new medium-range missiles with new functions for solving new strategic tasks in Western Europe is aimed at achieving military superiority.

As for the negotiating offer which also is mentioned, the statements illustrate that negotiations on nuclear weapons must not be considered a replacement of the stationing of medium-range missiles. The agreement reached between Bonn and Washington to immediately go ahead with the Nato missile program is a challenge to the socialist states which must not remain unanswered. It must also be quite clear that the FRG will have to pay the political price for the implementation of the missile program by submitting to the disastrous military policy pursued by the United States. In addition the deployment of offensive medium-range missiles in the FRG targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies will not remain without negative effects on the relations between the Federal Republic and the socialist countries.

During Apel's visit to the United States both sides agreed to immediately resume technical negotiations on the implementation of the program envisaging West German logistics support for U.S. reinforcement troops in case of war. As is known, Bonn played the role of harbinger in an earlier military program which primarily is to create the prerequisites for the rapid dispatch of 5 or 6 divisions of the U.S. Armed Forces and more than 1,000 combat aircraft to the Central European NATO Command area. The FRG's share of the costs for the expansion of airfields, depots for heavy arms and equipment and other things amounts to roughly DM2.5 billion.

Bonn now has declared its willingness to make available 100,000 civilians and reservists for logistics tasks of the United States in the Federal Republic, if the Americans in case of war in the Persian Gulf, for instance, have to transport 6 divisions to the Federal Republic as reinforcements. This is not only an additional financial burden on the FRG, but also bound to drag the country against its interest into conflicts of the United States in other regions of the world. Consequently, Minister Apel's talks in the United States will lead to the FRG's getting increasingly involved in the U.S. militarized foreign policy.

OPPOSITION TO NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE REPORTED

LD271535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by correspondent Yu. Goloshubov: "Showing its Hand"]

[Text] Helsinki--The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone is becoming increasingly topical in the north European countries. This is demonstrated by lively discussions in the Scandinavia press and meetings of the peace-loving public. Prominent politicians and statesmen also take part.

This fact alone is evidence of public concern, of a desire to strengthen peace and stability in northern Europe. People here recognize the danger faced by all Europeans, including Scandinavians, as a result of U.S. and NATO militarist preparations in Europe. The plans to deploy the new American nuclear missiles on the continent are causing the greatest alarm.

The Pentagon's military preparations are developing rapidly in the Scandinavian NATO countries. Graphic evidence of this is the recent agreement between Washington and Oslo on stockpiling U.S. heavy military equipment in Norway. The United States also wants to convert five Norwegian airfields into bases for its Air Force. U.S. war planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons will be stationed there. Add to that the growing number of military exercises on Norwegian and Danish soil.

All this undermines the Norwegians', and Danes' traditional policy. The fundamental principle of this policy is that foreign troops and nuclear weapons cannot be stationed on these countries' territory in peacetime. Under these conditions special significance is attached to Finnish President U. Kekkonen's proposal on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. This action would insure the region against the spread of nuclear weapons. It would help to strengthen the cause of peace throughout the European Continent.

This is what the Pentagon strategists find particularly upalatable. A Finnish telegraph bureau correspondent reported an interview with a "spokesman for the U.S. authorities" in Washington, it appears that the United States is "very critical" of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

The Pentagon would like to take advantage of a "Scandinavian loophole" to implement its nuclear strategy in northern Europe. The fact that this is taking place in peacetime does not bother the American generals. They are boldly tearing up the script and adapting their actions to the "crisis situation." They are not deterred by the fact that this clashes with the peace-loving aspirations of the north European countries' peoples and their desire to live in peace and develop good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA: INCREASED ITALIAN NATO ROLE REPORTED

LD271557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent N. Paklin "Letter From Rome": "Who Props Up the Southern Flank"]

[Text] Admiral Crowe, commander in chief, southern zone, NATO Allied Armed Forces, expounding his "creed" to journalists at headquarters, stressed that in recent years the Atlantic bloc's "strategic center of gravity" has gradually shifted from central to southern Europe. The American admiral's "theoretical conclusion" is confirmed, so to speak, by practice. One cannot fail to observe that the Pentagon and NATO have recently been devoting increasing attention to the Mediterranean region, this fact is a clear manifestation of the increasingly aggressive nature of the policy of imperialism--above all American imperialism. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed that out in his report at the 26th congress.

The United States is striving to establish domination here and secure advantageous positions for itself. THe Mediterranean is not only Europe's southern flank, it is the approach to the Near and Middle East, North Africa and the vast Indian Ocean zone, including the Persian Gulf. In the attempt to mask the essence of their imperialist designs U.S. leaders refer to the need to "defend the oil wealth of the Near and Middle East" and the sea routes by which oil is transported to Western countries. But as is known, nobody is threatening those communications. As was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, the originators of this deliberately false story know very well that the USSR is not about to encroach on either the oil or the communications. The desire to turn the Mediterranean into a military bridgehead is dictated by other, far-reaching plans. "The Washington strategists," L.I. Brezhnev said, "would clearly like to involve dozens of other states in their military preparations and enmesh the world in a web of bases, airfields and weapons dumps." That is the starting point for all the U.S. and NATO political maneuvering on the southern flank.

However, events are by no means developing in accordance with the scenario elaborated on the banks of the Potomac. The national liberation and anti-imperialist movement in the region is growing stronger. The profound contradictions which exist between certain NATO countries turn into open clashes from time to time. "Such a development of events would cause increased nervousness in the West, above all in the United States. We are faced with an attempt to make up for the collapse of the security system based on CENTO and the shah's Iran," the well-known Italian journalists S. Silvestri and M. Cremasco write in a study entitled "NATO's Southern Flank."

When people speak of the "direct American presence," they mean mainly the U.S. 6th Fleet, created out of a small formation of whips which remained in the Mediterranean after the end of World War II. This fleet now numbers 40-50 warships and is the main strike force of the NATO Joint Naval Forces in the south European theater. The flotilla includes several nuclear submarines, and two aircraft carriers, each carrying nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft. The aircraft are capable of reaching targets at a range of up to 2,000 km. This entire armada is intended not only for armed interference in the affairs of any Mediterranean state. The Italian newspaper LA STAMPA recently reported that the United States is preparing to reinforce its 6th Fleet with yet another aircraft carrier and more warships.

At present the strategists are entertaining the plan of supplementing the American "presence" in the Mediterranean with NATO naval formations. Apart from Italian, Greek and Turkish ships, it is proposed to include warships under the flags of Britain, the FRG and the Netherlands.

The United States assigns a special role to Italy in its plans for "building up its strength" in the Mediterranean. From the strategic viewpoint this country is, in the Pentagon's opinion, a key country in the region. The Apennine Peninsula cuts the Mediterranean in two, as it were, and serves as a natural bridge between Europe and Africa. Italian newspapers note that the Pentagon regards Italian territory as a springboard for direct military operations by American Armed Forces in the Near East, in the Persian Gulf region and in the Indian Ocean.

The United States has in essence made Italy its advanced post. After NATO had to get out of Malta, the headquarters of NATO Allied Naval Froces, southern Europe was moved to Naples. Ships of the American 6th Fleet are based in the Italian ports of Naples, Gaeta, La Spezia and Taranto. Maddalena Island, near Sardinia, has been turned into a permanent berth for American nuclear submarines.

According to the Italian press about 1,500 American nuclear warheads are deployed in Italy. Various U.S. and NATO military installations have been constructed on the country's territory, including firing ranges. Preparations are now underway in Italy for the deployment of 112 American operational-strategic medium-range cruise missiles. As is known, the decision on this was adopted at the Brussels NATO council session in 1979. There is also talk of deploying neutron and chemical weapons.

"It must be clear that the deployment of new American missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies on the territory of the FRG, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands or Belgium cannot fail to affect our relations with those countries, not to mention the damage that will be done to their own security," L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Washington does not take into account the real interests of its European partners. The United States is trying to make the Italian Government increase the country's military potential. The Italian public has greeted Washington's importunities cautiously. As for the military, these plans were evidently to their liking. Defense Minister L. Lagorio announced recently that a project is being elaborated for the creation of so-called "Rapid Deployment Forces." Crack units from all categories of troops will be represented in them.

What is the purpose of these forces? When, last year, there was a severe earthquake in southern Italy and the government had no special corps available which could help the victims of the disaster rapidly and effectively, the question of forming "civil defense forces" was raised. But it seems that the Defense Ministry and the general staff, on embarking on the elaboration of the relevant project, were thinking not so much about giving help to the civilian population as about creating a special strike formation intended for the execution of combat tasks. In other words, it is not a question of creating "civil defense forces," but of forming Rapid Deployment Forces on the American model. Attention has been drawn to this in Italy. "There is no doubt as to the main aim of the Rapid Deployment Forces which are being created--it is an operational military aim," the newspaper IL TEMPO writes.

This was confirmed by Adm G. Torrisi, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, in a talk with an EPOCA correspondent, political circles in Rome believe--not without reason--that it is a question of a new, additional contribution by Italy to the strengthening of NATO's southern flank, which Washington is concerned about. "Italy could promote the West's joint efforts by strengthening its armed forces and fulfilling its role in the Mediterranean more consistently, filling the gaps which would be left in the event of the American Armed Forces' being redeployed in other zones," it was stated in the Senate Commission on Defense. The Italian Government intends to make use of its own Rapid Deployment Forces to back up the American offensive on NATO's southern flank. It need hardly be said that such plans run counter to the interests of the peoples living on the shores of the Mediterranean. This is clearly contrary to the assurances of Foreign Minister E. Colombo that Italy intends to fulfill its "Mediterranean role" exclusively with a view to peace and international cooperation.

The peoples of Mediterranean countries are displaying serious concern at the plans of the American and NATO military. The struggle is developing in Italy against the deployment of American cruise missiles and the neutron bomb in the country. A number of politicians and members of parliament have publicly criticized the actions of the government, which is pursuing the path of stepping up military efforts in accordance with the Pentagon's demands. Falco Accame, a Socialist Party deputy and prominent expert on military matters, has demanded that Italy act as initiator of a U.S.-USSR agreement on the demilitarization of the Mediterranean.

The democratic public in Mediterranean countries regards the new peace proposals put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress as proof of the Soviet Union's loyalty to the course of detente and its desire to deepen trust and cooperation between countries. No state has in recent years put before mankind such a wide range of concrete and realistic initiatives on the most important problems of international relations as our country. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have states repeatedly that the Mediterranean must become a zone of peace. This accords with the aspirations of the peoples of Europe and with their desire to strengthen the spirit of Helsinki and deepen the course of detente, good neighborliness and cooperation.

COMMENT ON WASHINGTON'S ARMS SUPERIORITY DRIVE

LD301214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] The American paper BOSTON GLOBE reports that the Reagan government is studying the possibility of delaying for several years renewal of the arms limitation talks, with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. In the interval, as is known, the new American administration is planning a sharp increase in its military arsenal, notes international journalist Oleg Pelepets.

Judging by the words and deeds of official Washington, the administration wants to hold talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation not on the basis of equality and equal security but from a position of strength. The United States at the moment has no shortage of projects on how to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union in the military field. In this, special emphasis is made on new types of weapons--on cruise missiles, neutron bombs, on bombers protected against radar equipment and on laser weapons in space. Military fervor has overheated the imaginations of some statesmen in the American capital, making them dream of such a situation in which a strong America, instead of holding talks, simply dictates its conditions for a new SALT treaty to the USSR.

Of course, the Soviet Union, as the leaders of our country have continually and unambiguously stated, will not allow this. However, the vain attempts of the American Government to attain military superiority over the USSR will be a waste of valuable time. And really, new forms of war technology are [word indistinct] dangerous and perfidious. Control on their limitation and reduction will be very difficult to achieve, if possible at all. This is understood both by the relevant circles in American public opinion and by the United States' Western European allies. So the intention of the Washington administration to postpone the beginning of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is coming up against serious opposition both in the United States itself and abroad.

REUTER reports that, under pressure from the West European governments, the United States has been forced to take the first careful steps toward holding disarmament talks. The talks issue will be examined, the agency reports, at the meetings of officials from the United States and other NATO countries in Brussels, which are to held on Tuesday.

ZORIN DENOUNCES STATEMENT BY 'INCOMPETENT' PIPES

LD291055 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Talk by Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television political observer, in the "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] I often wonder what my American listeners would feel if they were told one day that some high-ranking Soviet official were to go on record as saying that a war with the United States is inevitable, if the Americans do not abandon their system of private enterprise and do not accept communist ideology.

I don't think that such a statement would go unnoticed by the American public even if it were followed by an official denial. No such statement can come from Moscow, of course, and this is not only because our leaders believe that restraint is the best policy in international relations, but simply because no one here thinks in such monstrous terms. Unfortunately this rule does not apply to the men in the White House, and what I have in mind is the statement the other day made by Richard Pipes of the National Security Council. He went on record as saying that war with the Soviet Union is unavoidable if it does not give up communism, that detente is dead and that it is a waste of time having talks with the Soviet Union. This statement was followed by official denials, but American papers have expressed the view that these hasty denials have been meant to reassure America's allies. But no one said a word that the views of Mr Pipes are contrary to those of the administration, and he was simply rebuked for saying too much.

Now it's easy to see that if Richard Pipes really did say something out of turn, something with which the administration leaders could not possibly agree, he would most probably have been kicked out the next day. Nothing of this sort did happen, however, and Mr Pipes still keeps his job and his reputation with the White House superiors. This offers the best proof of the fact that they really find nothing wrong with the man and his ideas. (?Yet) this fact clearly outweighs in public eyes, including those of the public in this country, some verbal denials that followed his bellicose statement. But the personality of this spiteful and incompetent man who thinks he is an expert on the Soviet Union, really does not deserve serious consideration. Unfortunately he is not the only such figure in Washington today. The really important thing to be taken into account is the general atmosphere created by people like him in the U.S. corridors of power.

The unfortunate fact is that men like Richard Pipes have a market for their ideas in high places, and just when the National Security Council official was making his shocking statement some leading scientists of the Soviet Union and the United States were meeting near Washington. They met to consider the truly apocalyptic consequences of nuclear war. Unlike Mr Pipes, these are serious scientists of international reputation, and on the strength of facts at their disposal they warn that if nuclear war breaks out the human race will run the risk of self-annihilation. This is simply because our planet will no longer be fit for human existence.

This grim prospect is not propaganda or hot air designed to intimidate the public. This is the common view of the situation taken by leading biologists and physicists, medical scientists and public figures.

Some of Washington's leaders now try to convince their countrymen that there are some things in the world that are more important than peace. Now, what is one to make of this piece of rhetoric? What could be more important than peace at a time when the very existence of the human race is at stake? Men who resort to blackmail and saber-rattling to prove the superiority of their social system put at the risk the very system they say they protect, and also the destinies of all of mankind.

Concern for the destinies of mankind has been the keynote of the latest proposals launched by President Leonid Brezhnev at the recent Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. But some people are saying that the Soviet desire to achieve international stability betrays Moscow's weakness and prove that the present U.S. administration is right in taking the hard line. This view, however, has little if anything in common with reality. It is true the Soviet Union seeks no military superiority, but its military potential is in no way inferior to that of the United States. This being so, it is a sign of political incompetence trying to dictate terms to this country as a condition for peace. This simply proves that some United States officials still live in a world of dreams.

We counter belligerent statements from Washington with a balanced and peaceable approach to complex international problems, not from weakness, but because in the present conditions the arms race and saber-rattling are tantamount to suicidal insanity.

PENTAGON PLANS FOR AGGRESSION AROUND THE WORLD

LD271045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS report: "The Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] Washington, 23 Mar--The Pentagon's strategists are formulating adventurist plans for carrying out large-scale aggression in various regions of the world with the use of nuclear and chemical weapons. This is clear from a report presented to Congress by U.S. Secretary of the Army J. Marsh and Army Chief of Staff Gen E. Meyer.

It appears from the document that to implement such actions it is planned to complete the equipping of all army divisions without exception with the means for waging nuclear and chemical warfare, missiles of increased accuracy and also the means for waging electronic warfare. The main attention will be paid to substantially increasing their mobility, the report's compilers stress, which would enable them to be used at any point in the world.

At the same time it emerges from the speech to the Senate by General Meyer himself that the modernization of the U.S. Army in this direction is in full swing.

As for the army units belonging to the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, General Meyer stated that they are already practically prepared for conducting combat operations in any world region. At the same time, the main emphasis is on a quantitative and qualitative improvement of the means for transferring these units beyond the country's borders both by sea and by air, he stressed.

In his turn, Marsh did not fail to frighten the legislators with the notorious "Soviet threat." On this pretext he demanded that the Senators increase fiscal 1982 appropriations for army needs alone by $9 billion above the previously projected sum, taking them to $52.6 billion.

CONSTRUCTION OF TRIDENT SUBMARINE BASES NOTED

LD280016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] San Francisco, 27 Mar (TASS)--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The American military are pushing ahead with the construction of bases for the Trident nuclear submarines. According to Lt J. Woodhouse, spokesman for the naval base at Bangor, Maine, where submarines of this class are to be based. The construction of the installation is almost completed. It is planned that 10 such submarines will be stationed at the base.

Woodhouse said the training of personnel is already in progress at the base, and various operations connected with the servicing of the submarines and nuclear weapons are being practiced.

The Pentagon is hastening as fast as possible to arm itself with the new submarines. Its strategists are thus challenging broad sections of the American public, among which there is great support for the specific Soviet proposal regarding a limitation on the deployment of new submarines and also a ban on the modernization of existing ballistic missiles, or the creation of new ones, for submarines.

TESTS ON TOMAHAWK CRUISE MISSILES REPORTED

LD291904 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] San Francisco, 29 Mar, TASS--The Pentagon is speeding up tests of Tomahawk cruise missiles. Such a missile was launched from the submarine "Guittaro" in the Pacific Ocean near the Californian coast in the direction of Tonapa Proving Ground in Nevada. The launchings started a series of tests of a new guidance system of cruise missiles.

According to the Pentagon's plans, various types of Tomahawks are also intended for deployment in the territories of a number of West European countries and for aiming at targets in the Soviet Union. The public of Western Europe is resolutely rejecting these dangerous designs which are fraught with nuclear confrontation.

COMMENT ON MILITARY USE OF SPACE SHUTTLE PROJECT

LD300912 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 29 Mar, TASS--The U.S. space programme "shuttle" which envisages the creation of reusable spaceships has been practically fully subordinated to the Pentagon from the very outset. This has been frankly admitted by the newspaper New York TIMES. It points out that no one in the USA would invest 8,000 million dollars in the development of the programme if it was a question of only its scientific aspects or commercial profit from spaceships' flights.

The newspaper points out that there was full awareness in Washington that the future spaceship will find its application mainly in the military sphere. According to a prominent specialist in the field of space exploration, Van Allen, staff member of Iowa University, during the development of the programme the Pentagon almost fully edged out the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and took the realisation of the project into its own hands. He emphasised that the "shuttle" programme can be called a military one with good reason. Specialists from the Defence Department believe that the new spaceship can be used as command communications post serving for destroying "enemy" intercontinental ballistic missiles and satellites. Another idea envisages the use of the shuttle as a special space station equipped with ground-controlled laser weapons.

It is significant that for several years the U.S. Government has tried to conceal from the public the true aims of the shuttle project, alluding to purely humane, scientific functions of the future spaceship. According to the New York TIMES, any attempts by U.S. scientists to expose the lies met with undisguised threats on the part of the authorities. Thus, according to astrophysicist E. Chaysson, he and his colleagues at Harvard University were convinced that the shuttle programme is aimed at serving the Pentagon. He was given a hint, however, that if he expresses his thoughts openly, the financing of his own scientific research will prove in jeopardy.

CLOSER SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS CALLED FOR

LD271123 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Kuchko dispatch for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA under the rubric "Peace Program--The Eighties": "Creating an Atmosphere of Trust"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo--March in Japan is a time when the approach of spring is felt everywhere in nature: The sakura is beginning to flower and warm winds are beginning to blow from the sea. On the political calendar the first month of spring marks the beginning of the proletariat's traditional actions in defense of their rights and sharp debates in the Diet on questions of the country's domestic policy life and foreign policy.

The political rows in the Diet are now focused on the vitally important question of which path Japan will take in the eighties: the road of intensifying militarist tendencies and expanding the military alliance with Washington, or the course of relaxing tension. Japan's working people are troubled by the question of how the government will respond to the USSR's proposal from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum that "THE SOVIET UNION IS READY TO HOLD SPECIFIC TALKS ON CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES IN THE FAR EAST WITH ALL INTERESTED COUNTRIES." [published in boldface]

Advanced by L. I. Brezhnev, this constructive initiative provoked a broad response in Japan. The mass media are analyzing in detail the aspects of the USSR's "new peace offensive."

Sober-minded Japanese politicians are evaluating the Soviet peace proposal as an important and timely call for dialogue and talks with the aim of limiting arms. "The initiatives advanced in L. I. Brezhnev's report open the possibility for a substantial improvement of the present international situation as a whole, including the situation in the Far East, (Kendziro Kadoya), prominent politician and Japanese Socialist Party Diet deputy, said in conversation with me. "The holding of specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East deserves the most serious attention as an important and timely step for safeguarding security in this region and in Asia as a whole. This also applies fully to questions of improving Japanese-Soviet relations."

Tokyo's official circles, of course, cannot fail to take account of such a reaction. Thus a Foreign Ministry spokesman stated at a press conference that "the Soviet leader's congress speech concerning international relations attests that the USSR is striving to continue the policy of relaxing international tension." The Soviet initiatives have been the subject of a discussion in the Diet during which the opposition called on the Liberal Democratic government to adopt a constructive stance.

It is natural that such a turn of events does not suit our country's enemies, those people who see Japan's future not on the path of maintaining stable, good-neighborly relations with the USSR and of improving the international situation in the Far East and in Asia but in the pursuit of Washington's adventurist course. Unable to cancel out the great influence of the USSR's initiatives on the Japanese public, the "Kremlinologists" and "Sovietologists" are trying to depict them in a distorted form. The speech of a certain Kh. Kimura may be quoted as one such example. "Moscow is enticing Japan and striving to prevent the strengthening of its relations with the United States"--in these terms he frightens readers from the pages of SANKEI SHIMBUN, which most generously allocated its columns for presenting anti-Soviet fabrications. Deliberately distorting our state's policy in relation to Japan, he states that "the Kremlin is the cause of the cooling in Japanese-Soviet relations." The set of "arguments" is trite: We have the "Red threat," the "Afghan problem" and so forth. Advancing illegitimate territorial claims against our country, (Kimura) asserts that "concessions from the USSR's side must be an indispensable condition for the settlement of Japanese-Soviet relations...."

The USSR and Japan are neighbors. To a considerable degree the course of our relations influences the whole atmosphere in the Far East region. The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated by deeds its readiness to deepen mutual understanding with Japan and is striving consistently to expand cooperation in various spheres on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. This position was reaffirmed at the CPSU congress. Furthermore, our country has always resolutely opposed attempts to make the positive development of relations between the two states dependent on meeting unfounded territorial demands from Tokyo.

What is the reason why the Soviet Union's proposals have still not found an appropriate response from the Japanese leadership? It is the present policy of Japan, which is playing up to the dangerous plans of Washington and Beijing. As a result of the course of strengthening the Self-Defense Forces, created despite the Constitution, and of expanding the military alliance with the United States, Japan is becoming increasingly keen on Washington's dangerous strategy. There are about 140 military bases, airfields and other Pentagon military installations on Japan's territory at present. Recently the country has been transformed increasingly into a bridgehead for the forward-based U.S. Rapid Deployment Force which is intended for the suppression of national liberation movements in Asia, the Near East and other regions.

The new Republican administration is now trying increasingly actively to involve its ally in a policy which is dangerous for the cause of peace and to shift a considerable part of the military burden onto it, demanding that Tokyo build up its Self-Defense Forces and increase its contribution to the "West's defense." This is attested by the recent interview with the newspaper ASAHI by the U.S. President's National Security Adviser R. Allen who stated that the United States expects Japan to fulfill an auxiliary role in "strategic spheres," to expand its assistance to pro-U.S. regimes and to give greater support to U.S. foreign policy.

Washington is insisting that Japan build up its air and naval power and take measures to step up its role in the military sphere in the western Pacific so as to assume greater functions within the framework of the U.S.-Japanese military and political alliance.

To the accompaniment of the "Soviet threat," military preparations are being stepped up at present in Japan itself including the island of Hokkaido which is in the immediate vicinity of the USSR border. The military budget for fiscal 1981 envisages the largest allocations for modernizing and strengthening the armed forces in the postwar period--over 2.4 trillion yen. Japanese military doctrine sees the Soviet Union as the sole potential enemy. Reaction and the hawks of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are demanding with increasing persistence that the present Constitution's peace provisions be rescinded.

Following in the wake of Washington and Beijing contradicts the country's national interests. A graphic confirmation of this was given by the "results" of Tokyo's participation in the "economic sanctions" proclaimed against the Soviet Union by former U.S. President Carter. As a result Japanese firms not only lost a number of major contracts but Tokyo also undermined confidence in itself to a certain extent as a reliable trade and economic partner.

The establishment of an atmosphere of trust between the two countries and the development of good-neighborly relations, (M. Akagi), a senior politician and Diet deputy of the Liberal Democratic Party, indicated, accord with both countries' mutual interests and with the cause of strengthening peace and security in the Far East. Local business circles are also showing an increasing interest in developing mutually beneficial trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation on a long-term basis between the USSR and Japan. "The new long-term program for the Soviet Union's social and economic development opens up considerable possibilities for expanding mutually beneficial ties with the USSR--our traditional and reliable partner," (Khikao Makita), president of the major metallurgical company Nippon Kokan, stressed in conversation with me.

SKACHKOV TO ATTEND COOPERATION MEETING IN DRA

LD292024 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Ties, Semen Skachkov, has left Moscow for Afghanistan to attend a meeting of the Soviet-Afghan Commission for Economic Cooperation. It will discuss the prospects of cooperation between the two countries.

The Soviet Union has helped Afghanistan build over 70 enterprises and projects. Being constructed or expanded for joint efforts in Afghanistan are engineering, power engineering and agricultural projects and educational establishments.

BABRAK KARMAL UNDERSCORES SUPPORT FOR ISLAM

LD271758 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Kabul, 27 Mar, TASS--The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan express deep respect for the holy religion of Islam and the traditions and customs of the peoples populating Afghanistan. The working people of the DRA are true Moslems, it was stated by the General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA Babrak Karmal at a meeting with representatives of the Akhmedzai and Wazir Pashtun tribes which inhabit the eastern areas of the country. Using the holy religion of Islam, American imperialism and the regional reaction are trying to set the peoples of our country at loggerheads so as to prevent the working people to unite in the cause of building a new progressive society in Afghanistan. With the victory of the April revolution, Babrak Karmal stressed, the hirelings of imperialism and the former exploiters are trying to interfere in our internal affairs from the territory of Pakistan, to violate peace and tranquility in our country. In these conditions the people of Afghanistan should rally its ranks and worthily repluse these intrigues, defend the independence and territorial integrity of its country.

The representatives of the Pashtun tribes expressed unanimous support for the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government headed by Babrak Karmal. A resolution adopted by the elders of the tribes fully rejects the concoctions by the enemies of the DRA that the holy religion of Islam is in danger in Afghanistan. The elders of the Akhmadzai and Wazir tribes assured Babrak Karmal that they will not allow the enemies of the gaines of the April revolution to operate from the territories where they live.

UZBEK COMMENTARY CALLS FOR DRA-PAKISTAN TALKS

GF301009 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 29 March carries a station commentary, the title of which is indistinct. The radio explains the importance of the DRA proposals aimed at finding a political settlement to the region's problem and regrets that Pakistan continues to reject cooperating with the DRA to establish peace. The radio notes that Pakistan's stand is supported by the United States, Britain and the PRC, which are currently engaged in exerting efforts to safeguard their own interests in the area. It adds: "However, political parties, student associations and other organizations in Pakistan that oppose a military settlement are pressing for the commencement of negotiations with the Kabul government."

The radio says Islamabad regards the presence of Soviet troops in the DRA as a threat and is using this view as a pretext for its refusal to cooperate with the Kabul Government. It adds: "However, the Soviet troops arrived in the DRA on the basis of the preference of the legal DRA Government to assist Afghanistan's endeavor to obstruct hostile foreign intervention."

The radio regrets that statements issued by officials in Islamabad, London, and Washington have encouraged hostility against the DRA and adds: "Imperialism and other dark forces are using Pakistan as a base to launch their subversive activities against the DRA." The radio concludes by noting that the ruling Pakistani circles must realize that if they want to establish peace and friendly coexistence in the region, they have to give up their present stand and negotiate with the DRA government.

PONOMAREV COMMENTS ON CARRINGTON VISIT TO PAKISTAN

LD280026 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Carrington Pursues Old Aims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: British Foreign Secretary Carrington arrived in Islamabad today on a three-day official visit during which, as reported by Western news agency, he intends to discuss the "situation in Afghanistan" and a number of other questions. If the British minister wants to discuss Afghan matters he has obviously gone to the wrong capital. It is clear that questions related to Afghanistan and the more so the "situation" in Afghanistan should undoubtedly be discussed in Kabul with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and not in some countries outside of Afghanistan. This of course is so if there is a desire to facilitate the normalisation of the situation around Afghanistan and in the region as a whole. But the British foreign minister obviously lacks such a desire. The purpose of his visit is to intensify further the undeclared war against the Afghan people unleashed by the ruling circles of the United States and other reactionary forces. Carrington has already visited Pakistan with a similar mission in January of last year. He then even travelled to the Pakistan-Afghan border in the area of the Khyber Pass in order to demonstrate British support for the Afghan counter-revolutionaries entrenched on Pakistani territory. A similar provocative trip to the Afghan border is planned this time as well and for the same reasons. It may be, however, that Carrington wants to meet his fellow countrymen for according to reports in the Western press, foreign mercenaries, among them American and British subjects, are converging on Pakistan to take part in acts of terrorism against the Afghan people.

The British Tory Government is taking the most active part in the fulfilment of Washington's plans directed at undermining the building of new life in Afghanistan, at stifling the April revolution. London failed to condemn the recent statement by the Reagan administration that the White House had decided to start a direct supply of American arms to the Afghan counter-revolution. The question of British arms deliveries to Pakistan will be discussed by Carrington at his meeting with the leaders in Islamabad who, as is known, are continuing to provide the Afghan counter-revolution with arms and equipment. This policy in respect of the DRA leads only further away from a solution of important problems and from the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The DRA Government has repeatedly stated that such a settlement is possible only on condition of the full termination of outside interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan, of account for the vitally important interests of the Afghan people and on the principles outlined in the May 14, 1980 statement of the DRA Government and the October 16, 1980 joint Afghan-Soviet statement.

KULIK SCORES ZIAU HAQ FOR ACCEPTING U.S. ARMS

LD291121 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar, TASS--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: Pakistan's dictator Ziaul Haq has openly proposed that the territory of his country be used as a "more efficient transshiping point" for arms deliveries to Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

As the general made it clear after a meeting with the British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, now in Islamabad, he intends to accept primarily weapons in payment for such a service to the West. The president of Pakistan needs the weapons to preserve his own anti-people's regime, and also to continue his bellicose course towards India.

Seemingly, General Ziaul Haq will not be lacking in proposals. It has been announced in Washington that 475 million dollars worth of American arms will be delivered in 1982 to the Islamabad regime on which the White House now tries to assign the role of "gendarme" in the Near East, which was earlier played by the shah of Iran.

In Washington they make no secret that these military deliveries are intended, above all, for conducting "an undeclared war" against People's Afghanistan. As was openly admitted a few days ago by White House high-placed official R. Pipes, the United States supplies Islamabad with a huge quantity of arms, expecting that part of the arms will go to Afghanistan. This is how R. Reagan's recent statement on the U.S. intention to continue openly supporting the gangs, that invade Afghanistan from the Pakistani territory, is being ominously realised in practice.

Director of India's Institute of Strategic Studies K. Subramaniam writes in the NEW DELHI JOURNAL that Washington's intention to send to Afghan counterrevolutionaries through Pakistan the most up-to-date weapons, specifically "surface-to-air" missiles shows that the new American administration, pronouncing in word against "international terrorism," in deed connives at its development in every way.

The stand of Pakistan, which is being increasingly drawn into the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, which is being master-minded from Washington and Beijing, has become one of the main obstacles to realisation of the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the outstanding problems in the relations between neighbouring countries be resolved through negotiations.

PAKISTANI MOVES TOWARD NUCLEAR BOMB VIEWED

LD270917 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by A. Khokhlov: "Bombs and Dictators"]

[Text] The events unfurled exactly in the manner of a slick detective novel. Secret agent "X," on a top-secret assignment for country "Y" and masquerading as a very promising young scientist, gains entry to a laboratory carrying out research into the latest highly destructive weapons. Winning the confidence of the right people, the agent gains access to very important technical documents and also gets the chance to actually acquaint himself with the basic technological operations involved in the manufacture of the wonder-weapon.

It is by and large a very hackneyed theme although certain details of the story give it the feel of a political adventure.

Secret agent "X" is a very real person: Pakistani citizen Aboul Qadir Khan. A metallurgical engineer by education, he studied in the Netherlands and Belgium and then became an assistant at the Urenco nuclear consortium laboratory in Amsterdam. It was there that "one of the most talented spies of our time" (a compliment paid by the French weekly LE NOUVEL OBSERVATUER) gained access to top-secret information relating to techniques for manufacturing an explosive nuclear device. He obtained descriptions of various methods of uranium enrichment, drawings of the requisite installations and lists of suppliers of special equipment. Some years later Khan left Western Europe, returned to Pakistan (country "Y") and, as it turned out, took charge of work on the creation of a uranium enrichment installation.

There have been innumerable statements by all manner of Pakistani officials about the peaceful nature of the nuclear research being conducted in the country. The materials which appear from time to time in the world press about the development of an "Islamic bomb" in Pakistan are regularly denied as "false and groundless." While Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan with overtly dictatorial powers, who has also repeatedly talked of the exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy, did acknowledge, in straightforward, soldierly fashion, the possibility of creating an explosive nuclear device in the country. The uranium enrichment and plutonium regeneration plants, together with the special sites designed for underground nuclear tests, make this a clear possibility. As the magazine PAKISTAN ECONOMIST wrote last July, "the explosion of a Pakistani bomb would be just one of many" and therefore "should not worry those who are living in a veritable sea of nuclear bombs."

But what does Pakistan want nuclear weapons for? And all the other weapons production and imports of which are constantly increasing in line with the adopted program for the accelerated militarization of the state? Maybe the country is threatened from outside? Quite the opposite in fact. Pakistan has been the recent source of tension in the area. Pakistan is the base for international reaction in the undeclared war against the DRA. It is Pakistan which is obstinately refusing to improve relations with neighboring India and is participating in patently provocative ventures like the construction, with the Chinese, of the Karakoram Highway in occupied Indian territory.

One could regard as rhetorical the question of Pakistan's "needing" a new weapon, but straightforward human logic is not for the politickers of international imperialism. Prominent are arguments about "geostrategic," "global" and other "vital" interests and the distorted inhuman logic of these arguments suggests that only a "strong" Pakistan can guarantee the proper protection of these interests (after the fall of Iran there appeared to be no one left to rely on; now Pakistan is regarded as "Washington's best friend"). So there arises the perfectly natural need to accelerate the country's militarization, which includes--as an item in the extensive military program--the creation of a nuclear bomb (incidentally, Pakistan has yet to subscribe to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty).

Here we find the source of answers to the numerous questions which disturb many meticulous journalists and simply reasonable people. Wasn't Dr Khan's delicate mission too easily accomplished? Was it just his outstanding "espionage" ability that ensured his rapid and undoubted success? How could a foreigner have gained access to the nuclear consortium's top-secret documents despite the multitude of security rules and instructions? All the "coincidences" and "accidents" which the responsible officials quote in an attempt to explain what happened have only one sufficiently plausible explanation--Dr Khan had very, very influential patrons interested in Pakistan's acquiring its own military nuclear technology.

Of course, on the surface it all looked perfectly proper. The United States even announced the discontinuation of military aid to Pakistan when the international public learned of the plans to create the "Islamic bomb." Although the American administration did not maintain the attitude of righteous indignation for long: On the contrived pretext of the "Afghan question" it began literally to force cooperation in the military sphere on Pakistan.

The U.S. position vis-a-vis Pakistani nuclear ambitions was most aptly described by the Indian magazine MAINSTREAM: "...No longer does the United States want any assurance from Islamabad that it has abandoned its nuclear program." This position is compatible with the general direction of the West's policy in this region: Quite rightly regarding a Pakistani nuclear weapon as an additional factor for Asian tension, Western states effectively consented to its production.

Nor did the geopolitickers from Beijing remain on the sidelines, True to their policy of maintaining tension and instability in neighboring states, they did all they could to promote the accelerated development of Pakistan's military potential, reckoning that Islamabad's militarist plans would ultimately help Beijing implement its hegemonist plans in that part of the world. And the nuclear program is by no means a subsidiary element in military cooperation between the two countries. Clearly there is some sbstance to the belief held by many commentators that "Pakistan's nuclear potential is the fruit of many years of close cooperation with China." The press in various countries has printed information on Chinese assistance to Pakistan in the acquisition of certain hard-to-get materials and instruments and also special raw material required for work on nuclear weapons. Hordes of Chinese specialists have been to Islamabad to give practical assistance in developing nuclear technology. Beijing even said it was prepared to provide a site on Chinese territory for testing the Pakistani nuclear bomb.

Pakistan's overtly militarist policy and its efforts to create its own military nuclear potential are of grave concern to neighboring India. The increase in military preparations can scarely be called a neighborly gesture and the entire history of Pakistan's existence shows that the aggressive elements of its foreign policy have always been directed primarily against India. The Islamabad's regime's new steps on the path of accelerated development of its military might not only create certain difficulties regarding the security of India but also effectively annul the positive advances which have been evident recently in relations between the two countries and jeopardize prospects for the positive development of these relations.

...Well, this story certainly has the flavor of a dangerous political adventure in which Khan's exploit is merely an exotic episode, a small cog in the vast machine of modern militarism.

U.S. MILITARY AID PROGRAM FOR ASEAN CRITICIZED

BK291404 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 28 Mar 81

[TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State John Negroponte, who is in charge of Southeast Asian affairs, is now on a visit to Bangkok. It was announced that he will also visit other ASEAN capitals. In fact, this is the first visit of an official representative of the new U.S. administration to this region. The visit is reportedly linked, among other things, with the U.S. defense aid program for Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, which is now being discussed in Washington. It was reported that the White House is seeking an additional allocation from the Congress to boost the U.S. military aid program. According to the terms of this program, Thailand and the Philippines will be the biggest recipients among the ASEAN countries. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the United States has promised an almost 40 percent increase in aid to Thailand for the supply of various kinds of weapons. The military aid program is set up not only as a supplementary source for military supply, but also to procure U.S. military weapons and techniques for Thailand and the other ASEAN countries. U.S. military aid to Southeast Asia since 1977 is estimated at $2.5 billion, or twice the amount given during the previous 7 years. The U.S. military supply has increased not only in quantity but in quality as well. By supplying ASEAN countries with the same type of weapons, especially aircraft, the United States is trying to promote a military integration among the ASEAN countries. This, according to Washington's calculation, should result in an increase in the military capabilities of the ASEAN countries. In establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the ASEAN leaders proclaimed that the main objective of the association is to promote economic cooperation for the sake of progress. However, Washington is trying to turn the association into a military organization by forcing it to set aside budgetary allocations for military purposes—funds that could actually be used for social and economic development. As new and more expensive weapons have emerged, the military budgets of the ASEAN countries, without exception, have increased each year and this will not contribute to peace, stability and security in the region.

CHINA'S SUPPORT FOR BURMESE REBELS SCORED

BK290900 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Special correspondent Kalinin dispatch from Bangkok]

[Text] The Burmese Army has successfully conducted an operation to crush Beijing-influenced rebels in the southern Swan State along the Thai border. With support from its artillery units, the army was able to capture over 30 mountain villages during the operation. Our correspondent points out that this was the first and more successful drive launched against the rebel groups in some months. In May of last year, the Burmese State Council announced an amnesty for rebels who for one reason or another had become enemies of the people. Within the 3-month amnesty period, more than 2,000 extremists and separatists reentered the legal fold, emerging from their underground life or returning from their exiled homes abroad. They have now become part of their national society. However, the fraticidal war which has plagued Burma for more than 30 years has not yet come to an end. The so-called Voice of the People of Burma, which is broadcast from inside China's Yunnan Province, is still reporting news about the slaughter of people and government soldiers by the rebels. Arms from China regularly reach Beijing-influenced rebels in Burma, while specially trained subversive groups in Yunnan are sent into that country. Burma faces difficulties in its fight against the rebels, because whenever the government army launches an offensive drive the rebels flee across the border, only to return later to conduct their warfare. The Burmese Government has more than once asked the Maoists in China to stop their support for the rebels. The matter was discussed when President U Ne Win visited China in October last year and also when Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Burma early this year. The situation, however, remains the same.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS 29 MAR

Plenum Opens

LD291029 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1013 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (TASS)--Today the Ninth Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Plenum opened, chaired by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It will discuss the tasks of the party related to the present situation in the country and also preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

K. Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is giving the Politburo report.

Plenum Ends

LD300506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0437 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar (TASS)--The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended here today. It discussed the tasks of the party connected with the present situation in the country, as well as preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The Politburo report was delivered by K. Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The plenum adopted appropriate decisions on the questions discussed.

The concluding speech at the plenum was made by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Plenum Approves CPSU Congress

LD300945 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Mar, TASS--The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), held here, passed a resolution stressing that the Central Committee of the PUWP welcomes the decisions and results of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. They lay down guidelines for the further all-round development of the USSR under the leadership of the CPSU and testify to the CPSU's consistency in pursuing a Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and in carrying out the peace programme that was adopted and amplified at the 24th and 25th Congresses of the CPSU.

The important proposals set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev and approved by the 26th congress indicate the way of struggle for a lasting peace, for delivering mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and hold special significance because of the intensification of the arms race by imperialism and its attempts to undermine the policy of detente.

The Soviet communists, taking upon themselves new tasks of path-blazers and adding to the great achievements in building a developed socialist society, are the first to acquire experience which is of great value to other socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world.

The PUWP Central Committee fully approves the activities and position of the PUWP delegation at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, highly appreciates the CPSU's internationalist assistance, solidarity and support to the party and the Polish people in solving the difficult problems before them.

KULIK COMMENTARY ON SOLIDARITY'S ROLE IN STRIKES

Domestic Version

LD281444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] TASS political observer Sergey Kulik on the situation in Poland: Poland is acutely feeling the consequences of constant crimes which the leaders of the counter-revolutionary Committee for Social Self-Defense [KSS-KOR] organization--who have taken control of the leadership in the Solidarity trade union--have chosen as the weapon for pressure on the republic's government and on the PZPR. After the end of the 4-hour strike which paralyzed economic activity in a number of the country's regions, the Solidarity leaders are preparing for a general strike to be held on 31 March, which is clearly acquiring a noneconomic character, but is being used for openly political pressure on the people's power. Solidarity itself is following the path of turning into a political party and doing this in a way hostile to the PZPR.

The aims proclaimed by the organizers of the forthcoming strike witness their aspiration to demonstrate that they represent a political force aimed against the socialist order. One need hardly say that a blow is struck here primarily against the interests of the Polish people and Polish working people.

As a consequence of the irresponsible actions of the leaders of Solidarity, who since August of last year have been purposefully disorganizing Poland's economy, the country is going through serious difficulties.

Suffice it to say that as a result of the 4-hour strike alone which took place on 27 March, the Polish economy suffered a loss of Z2.5 billion, according to the estimates of the republic's Council of Ministers. Because of strikes and work interruptions in the past 7 months, the country's economy lost no less than 20 percent of its annual output.

The country is experiencing a shortage of meat, sugar and other food commodities, many industrial goods and necessities.

For all of the postwar years, Poland was a leading socialist state in Europe. During the years of people's power the republic moved to 12th place in the world for volume of industrial output and became a world exporter of many kinds of industrial products and raw materials. Now, however, as a result of anarchy in production, brought about by the strike instigators, Poland has found itself unable to fulfill its obligations to other countries, including the CEMA member countries. The export of a whole range of goods has been halted. Deliveries of coal and coke are not being carried out and all this because Solidarity is interfering in the running of the economy, which it is doing not to render aid to the government but exclusively to hamper its activity.

The leadership of the PZPR and the present Government of Poland--with which all realistically-minded Poles link their hopes for the elimination of the economic crisis, the halting of the growth in inflation and earliest possible resolution of the food problem--do their utmost to find a way out of the serious situation which has arisen. However, normalization does not suit the leaders of KSS-KOR. On the contrary, they want to prove that the government cannot normalize the situation that has arisen and are thereby striving to stake their claims to political power.

The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out that the mechanism of actions to frustrate the implementation of the appeal of the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers for 90 calm working days is clear. The impetus for the provocation of more and more conflicts stems from anticommunist and anti-Polish centers in the West and passes into organized groups of enemies of socialism, above all the KSS-KOR. It is these that undertake the corresponding steps. They exploit their personal and organizational ties with certain sections of Solidarity for actions which contribute disorganization in the country's life.

Unfortunately, one has to state, the TASS political observer notes, that a section of the Polish working class is still under a delusion and has been unable to fully appreciate the great harm which the actions of KSS-KOR and the leaders of Solidarity are inflicting on the Polish people. After all, in essence these actions are undermining the Polish state. It is no coincidence that maps are already being published in West Germany, on which Poland is shown with the 1937 border.

But Poland's borders are inviolable because Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact. The degrading process of collecting funds is taking place in West Germany under the flag of giving help to the starving Poles. Meanwhile, in (?Britain), the FRG and the other Western powers they are certainly not thinking of the pact that they should concur with the requests of the Polish Government and agree to the deferment of interest payments on the loans which they advanced earlier. Poland has built up an enormous debt, it exceeds $27 billion. Just to pay off these debts on the loans, the republic needs several billion dollars annually. However, the Western banks, above all United States ones, which for well-known reasons were so generous earlier in advancing loans, are now implementing an exceptionally hardline economic policy toward Poland. On the pretext of studying the conclusions of various financial commissions and experts, they are refusing to concur with Poland's wishes.

In the situation which has developed, the Soviet Union, loyal to its duty before the fraternal Polish people, has already supplied Poland with oil, cotton, necessities worth several millions of dollars. In Poland there are unquestionably healthy and patriotic forces which understand that in the current difficult conditions Poles must, above all, work persistently to rectify the situation which has arisen. In an appeal broadcast on 25 March on Polish television, calling on the country's working people [passage indistinct].

It is necessary to show the true face of the people who are the real culprits of the events which are occurring in the country. The strikes are not bringing anything of benefit for our people. At the present time, Poland needs only honest labor. However, instead of this the Solidarity leaders are leading the country into a further aggravation of anarchy and economic disorders.

On the badges of this trade union organization, the word Solidarity is printed in the color of coagulated blood. What, precisely, its leaders want to symbolize by this is not known.

However, it is precisely the Solidarity leadership, acting with the dictates of the Western agents within the KSS-KOR, which is dooming the Polish people to tragedy.

Report to CSSR

LD282026 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Poland sufferes from the consequences of continuous strikes.

The leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization KOR-KSS [Committee for the Defense of Workers-Committee for Social Self-Defense], who control Solidarity's activity, use strikes as a tool of pressuring the government and the PZPR.

Solidarity is now preparing a general strike which is planned for 31 March. The general strike is to be used to put political pressure on the people's government, writes TASS observer Sergey Kulik. He says that in the last 7 months alone at least 20 percent of Polish annual production was lost due to strikes. There is a shortage of meat, sugar and products of daily use in the country.

The leadership of the PZPR and the current government, on whom all realistically thinking Poles put their hopes for the liquidation of the crisis, do everything to normalize the situation. Patriotic forces, who understand that Poland needs only conscientious work, exist in the country.

The USSR, writes the TASS observer, has sent Poland oil, cotton, and other most vital products valued at several billion dollars. The leaders of KOR-KSS, however, prevent normalization and make claims on political power.

The TASS observer states regretfully that a part of the Polish working class is still unable to evaluate the badness of these acts in its entirety. He stresses that Solidarity's leadership, acting under the order of a Western agency from KOR KSS, is driving the Polish people to the edge of a tragedy [zduraznuje, ze prave vedeni Solidarity ktere pusobi na pokyn zapadni agentury z KOS-KOR u. Zene Polsky lid na pokraj tragedie].

SOLIDARITY'S ACTIONS BECOMING 'OPENLY POLITICAL'

LD301025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 81 p 4

["Regarding the Situation in Poland"]

[Text] TASS--Warsaw, 27 Mar--The leaders of the KSS-KOR counterrevolutionary organization who have entrenched themselves in the Solidarity trade union association are continuing to aggravate tension in the country. Today they organised a four-hour strike in Poland, paralysing the work of plants, factories and transportation in a number of regions. The rhythm of the life of millions of people was disrupted again.

As reported by the Polish radio, plants and shipyards came to a standstill in Gdansk and cargo handling work on ships in the port was stopped. In Warsaw work was stopped in particular at such enterprises as the Warsaw metallurgical plant, the car plant and the Ursus tractor works. At a number of enterprises pickets blocked the factory gates and in fact debarred the management from leadership.

The actions of the Solidarity trade union association are of an openly political nature. What attracts attention is the fact that the present strike was organized by Solidarity to bring political pressure on the government so as to make it accept demands of an anti-socialist, anti-people nature.

Thereby the leaders of the trade union association have again shown their true colours of political instigators who are blocking the country's way out of the grave socioeconomic crisis.

Lech Walesa spoke at the Ursus tractor works and the Warsaw plant and stated that today's strike had demonstrated the "Strength" of "Solidarity" and its "organization."

Posters in a number of areas contain instructions of the trade union association on "how to conduct the warning and the national strikes." In an attempt to convey a false impression of the nature of the events Solidarity allowed only the correspondents of Western newspapers and American television, who are in Poland in large numbers, to attend the gatherings organized by it.

On the eve of the strike Polish television broadcast calls of Solidarity to hold the strike. The announcers read out the relevant instructions of the trade union association.

During these alarming days the Polish public asks itself the question: Where are the anti-socialist forces pushing the country? What will be the consequences for the economy, for every family of the disorganisation of production and supplies to the population, of the chaos and anarchy implanted by the leaders of KOS-KOR and their helpers who are acting ever more arrogantly? When characterising the situation in the country the newspaper XOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses: Those who are provoking conflicts, who are whipping up tension and organising disorder are acting against the socialist system, are coming out in the role of mouthpieces of the policy of imperialist reaction. The anti-socialist elements in Poland, the paper stresses, are a sort of a "fifth column" that is trying to achieve these subversive aims.

Paris, March 27--Ever new facts of the direct collaboration of opportunistic trade union associations in the West with the antisocialist forces in Poland are becoming known. Thus, KSS-KOR and Solidarity have received from abroad in recent months large quantities of printing and duplicating machinery which is being used for the output of anti-government leaflets, posters and other printed matter. This equipment was sent by the American AFL-CIO, the French Democratic Confederation of Labor and the Christian trade union associations in the FRG, as well as the trade unions of some Scandinavian countries.

Standing in the same rank with these strikebreaker organizations is the Congress of Americans of Polish Extraction (Polania) which is known for its openly anti-socialist subversive aims.

SOLIDARITY'S PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL STRIKE HIT

TASS Russian Version

LD291230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1123 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (TASS)--The situation in Poland is extremely tense. The 4-hour strike which took place, and which has already been reported, caused damage to the national economy evaluated at Z2.5 billion, according to preliminary data.

The leaders of KSS-KOR [Committee for Social Self-Defense], who have become firmly established in the Solidarity trade union, are carrying out intensified preparations to hold a general strike, planned for 31 March, and in everyway possible are hampering talks with the government on preventing the strike. The essence of the planned strike and the nature of the preparations for it, are evident from the instruction [instruktsiya] published in the paper DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, an instruction which, incidentally, is being spread all over the country by Solidarity.

The instruction says, in particular, that from the moment the strike is declared administration of industries and institutions is to be removed from the management. All industries and institutions must be seized as the strike will be "occupationist in nature," the instruction says. Entrance to and exit from industries will be permitted only with the agreement of Solidarity officials.

The instruction points out that in the course of the strike, the leaders of the strikers' action must be provided with means of communication--telephones, telexes and messengers. Those enterprises with means of transportation should transport the leaders to places indicated in a separate instruction which is still being kept secret. Private motor transportation as well as public transportation are also being mobilized "for Solidarity's needs." The instruction states that any person who does not submit to Solidarity's orders must be forced to leave the enterprise or institution.

The character of this and similar instructions, illegally published by the leaders of Solidarity, shows that this organization is going over to open methods of struggle against the legal state authority--the government and the PZPR. These provocative instructions and the even more provocative actions of the opponents of the socialist system, indicate that the leaders of KSS-KOR, who hold the reins of Solidarity, adopt measures without taking the republic's legal authorities into account.

Local Solidarity organizations are trying with all their might to discredit the security organs and the militia, and are trying to intimidate the workers in these organs. In a number of districts lists are being drawn up of people who are to be isolated. So, in Mecinka District in Legnica Voivodship, lists of the home addresses of workers in the civil militia and security organs are openly being drawn up.

Subversive elements operating in Kielce Voivodship have blocked the roads, specifically on the E-7 highway, on the section between Suchedniow and (Loncha). All roads signs in this same region have been destroyed.

The Solidarity leaders, Modzelewski and Labuda, made impudent attacks on the PZPR and people's power at the Pafawag wagon-building works in Wroclaw. In Warsaw, Konin, Ciechanow and other towns the antisocialist forces attempted to seize communications centers. In particular, in the Polish capital, they succeeded in taking possession, for a time, of a television transmitter mounted on a high building, but this sortie by the political instigators was foiled. It is reported that extremist elements in Bialystok seized food depots.

In view of the sharp increase in tension, a session was held yesterday [as received] of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and also a session of the Council of Elders of the Polish Sejm, at which it was decided to convene the Sejm on 2 April to discuss the serious situation that has developed. A conference of first secretaries of PZPR voivodship and town committee first secretaries, which discussed questions connected with the provocative actions of the leaders of Solidarity, has also been held.

The Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum opened today under the chairmanship of Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It will discuss the tasks of the party in connection with the present situation in the country, and also with preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

A Politburo report was delivered by K. Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Then the debate began.

TASS English Version

LD291236 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Mar (TASS)--The situation in Poland is extremely tense. The past four-hour strike, which has already been reported, inflicted damage, preliminary estimated at 2,500 million zlotys, to the national economy.

The "KSS-KOR" leaders, who strengthened their positions in the Solidarity trade union association, are intensively preparing for holding a general strike scheduled for March 31 and impede in all ways negotiations with the government on its prevention. The essence of the planned strike, the nature of preparations for it are seen from the instruction, published in the newspaper DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, which is, by the way, distributed by Solidarity throughout the country.

The instruction says, in particular, that administrations of enterprises and institutions are removed from management since the moment of the announcement of the strike. All enterprises and institutions are to be seized, for the strike, as the instruction says, will be of an "occupation nature". Only Solidarity leaders will allow movement in and out of the enterprises.

The instruction says that communication facilities--telephones and telexes as well as messengers must be ensured during the strike for directing the actions of the strikers. Enterprises which possess means of transportation are to dispatch them to localities specified in a separate instruction which [is] so far kept secret. Private vehicles and public transport are also mobilised for needs of Solidarity. The instruction says that persons who do not obey Solidarity's orders must be compelled to leave enterprises and institutions.

The nature of this and other similar instructions, brought out illegally by the Solidarity leaders, attest to the fact that this organization resorts to open methods of struggle against legitimate state authority--against the government and the Polish United Workers' Party. The provocative instructions and the brazen actions by the opponents of the socialist system show that the "KSS-KOR" leaders, who are actually running Solidarity, are taking measures, disregarding the republic's legitimate authorities.

The local organizations of Solidarity are dong their utmost to discredit the bodies of security and militia, are trying to intimidate workers in those bodies. Lists of persons who are to be isolated are being prepared in a number of districts. Thus, lists are being openly drawn up in Mecinka District of Legnica Voivodship containing home addresses of workers of civilian militia and security bodies.

Subversive elements operating in Kielce Voivodship have set up roadblocks, particularly, on motorway E-7 between Suchedniow and (Loncha). All road signs in that region have been destroyed.

Solidarity leaders Modzelevski and Labuda launched brazen attacks on the Polish United Workers' Party and people's power at the railway wagon-making plant Pafawag in Wroclaw. In Warsaw, Konin, Ciechanow and other cities anti-socialist forces tried to seize post offices. In the Polish capital, for instance, they managed to seize for some time a television transmitter mounted on one of the high-rise buildings, but this sally of the political instigators was frustrated. It is reported that extremist elements in Bialystok captured provision stores.

In connection with the sharp heightening of tensions in the country, a session of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee was held yesterday. The Council of Elders of the Polish Sejm (parliament) has also been held and a decision taken to convene the Sejm on April 2 to discuss the serious situation developed in the country. A meeting of the first secretaries of the voivodship and city PUWP committees has also been held to discuss questions connected with the provocative actions by Solidarity leaders.

The 9th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee opened today under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. The plenary meeting will discuss the party's tasks connected with the present situation in the country and preparations for the 9th extraordinary party congress.

Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Kazimierz Barcikowski delivered the Political Bureau's report. Debates started after the report.

U.S., AFL-CIO INTERFERENCE IN POLAND SCORED

LD301153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 81 p 5

["On Events in Poland"]

[Text] TASS--Warsaw--As PAP reports, talks are continuing in the Polish capital between members of the government of the republic and officials of the Solidarity trade union. The talks deal with how to prevent the general strike, planned by the leaders of this trade union for 31 March. The events in Bydgoszcz, as is known, Solidarity representatives occupied the administrative building of the voivodship People's Council and were expelled by the police. The Solidarity leaders are putting forward deliberately unacceptable political demands. It is characteristic that the building where the talks are being held is surrounded by Solidarity guards. This confirms once more the fact that Solidarity is conferring on itself the functions of maintaining order, which belong to the state.

Washington--The U.S. press has begun a hysterical campaign which provides a distorted interpretation of the events in Poland. The organizers of this provocative campaign have not failed to channel it in an anti-Soviet direction. What is this hysteria leading to? Evidence is provided by the following fact, in particular. A State Department representative told a press conference that a special group has been set up in the State Department to monitor the situation in Poland. Several hours later, another State Department representative declared that the announcement about the setting-up of a special group was made by mistake and that this was just one of the options under discussion.

The initiators of the setting-up of such special groups have made a mess of a perfectly simple situation. And all because the U.S. administration is resorting to interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish People's Republic and would like to appropriate to itself the functions of proconsul.

But, after all, there are norms of international law which, first and foremost, provide for noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states. These provisions of international law should also apply fully to the U.S. Senate, which has adopted a special resolution on Poland not stopping short at gross interference in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

San Francisco--the U.S. trade union, AFL-CIO, whose entire international activity is permeated with out-and-out anticommunism, is involved in active interference in the domestic affairs of Poland and zealously comes out on the side of the antisocialist elements of Polish Solidarity. Kirkland, the chairman of AFL-CIO, stated at a press conference that the AFL-CIO offers political, and material support to the Polish trade union, Solidarity, and supplies it with, in particular, printing and duplicating equipment. Moreover, the leader of the AFL-CIO, as local observers note, is a direct protege of the monopolistic capital of the United States and is closely linked with the CIA, and has affirmed that Solidarity is an adherent of the basic democratic Western principles which are incompatible with a socialist society. He also stated that Solidarity should be viewed as an anti-communist organization.

Warsaw--The newspaper ZONIERZ WOLNOSCI reports that a suicide attempt was made in the town of Jaslo, Krosnienskie Voivodship, yesterday. Z. Kozel, 65, a Polish citizen, poured gasoline over himself and set fire to it in the town's main street. The flame was put out quickly. The man is now in a hospital. Letters by him were found addressed to the trade union association Solidarity and the public prosecutor's office of the Polish People's Republic.

A letter addressed to the Solidarity union says: Compatriots, I request you, I implore you, do realize what harm you are doing to the fatherland. Are you blind and do not see that by your actions you are bringing the country to a national catastrophe. Two centuries ago the rulers of Poland brought the people to the loss of freedom. Nowadays our enemies are doing the same by the hands of the workers and are steering matters so that the country, which has been through such hard work rehabilitated itself after the war, will find itself ruined again. Who authorized you to decide the country's destiny? History will not pardon you. You should know that it is you who are guilty of my death.

MOSCOW CZECHOSLOVAK BROADCAST RAPS SOLIDARITY

LD271932 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The PZPR Politburo has decided to call on 29 March a plenum of the Central Committee. [words indistinct]

The situation in Poland is very tense. The trade union organization Solidarity makes active preparations for the holding of a general strike in the country, and that in spite [words indistinct] leaders of the antisocialist, anti-Polish organization KOR [words indistinct] they try to exploit the lawful action of the government in Bydgoszcz to liberate the building of the Voivodship People's Council which had been occupied by Solidarity members for a provocative campaign against state and party bodies. The country is literally flooded with provocative leaflets which are quite openly (?addressed) to communist. The leaflets call for energetic actions against PZPR members and against those workers who act to restore public order.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, said [words indistinct] that the trade union organization Solidarity has put forward demands [words indistinct]. The campaign waged by Solidarity against the authorities is aimed primarily against the police and security forces. Facts reveal, he said, that the trade union contains forces which want to proclaim a war against [words indistinct] they forget that they are proclaiming a war against families of millions of people in Poland. The crisis which has broken out with fresh force, Mieczyslaw Rakowski said, weakens the positions of Poland in Europe and throughout the world.

PAP reports that in connection with the rising tension in Poland measures are being taken to restore public order. In connection with the aggravation of the situation the organization of war veterans has come out resolutely against the exacerbation of tension in the country and in favor of concrete talks in a calm atmosphere aimed at overcoming the political and economic crisis in Poland. The program of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the resolution passed by the war veterans stresses is the only prudent foundation for talks and action. This is the only way which is in line with the state interests of Poland.

SHCHERBITSKIY HEADS DELEGATION TO BCP CONGRESS

LD301046 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 30 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS--A CPSU Delegation, led by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, left Moscow for Sofia today, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, to attend the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR IN APRIL

LD271804 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1754 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar (TASS)--Frigyes Pruja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, will visit the Soviet Union in the first half of April 1981 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON AYATOLLAH REPORTED

LD291858 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Mar, TASS--An attempt on the life of Ayatollah Rabbani Shirazi, member of the council for the supervision of the implementation of the Constitution, representative of the leader of the Iranian revolution Khomeyni in Fars Province, was made in Shiraz Saturday night. According to a report from official sources, the ayatollah was injured.

Responsibility for the criminal action was claimed by the terrorist organisation "Forghan" connected with the CIA, that was not the first sally by toughs from the right-wing extremist organisation which closely cooperates with the former shah's secret police SAVAK agents who fled abroad. Ayatollah Taleghani and Ayatollah Motahari, member of the Revolutionary Council of Iran, died at their hands.

RAFSANJANI CITED ON IRAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD271639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Iran's Position"]

[Text] Ankara, 24 Mar--The Turkish newspaper DAILY NEWS has published a report which says in particular that Hashemi Rafsanjani, chairman of the Iranian Parliament, has made a statement on Iranian-American and Iranian-Soviet relations. He noted that at the present stage there is no question of the normalization of relations with the United States. The whole of Washington's past and present policy, the Iranian aide said, has been permeated with low intrigues and subversive actions in relations to Iran. For this reason our people do not trust the American leadership and do not wish to restore diplomatic relations with the United States.

As far as Soviet-Iranian relations are concerned, Hashemi Rafsanjani noted, these are developing perfectly normally, without any trends toward the aggravation of tension between the two states.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED ON IRAN'S REVOLUTION DAY

LD061920 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar, TASS--Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov sent the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i a telegram in which on behalf of the Soviet Government and on his personal behalf he conveyed congratulations to the prime minister and the Iranian people on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the Revolution Day.

In his response telegram, Mohammed 'Ali Raja'i expressed gratitude to Nikolay Tikhonov for the congratulations.

U.S., EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS SINAI FORCE

LD301056 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Michael Sterner, U.S. presidential envoy, is currently visiting Cairo and has started talks with Egyptian officials. Observers consider the main topic of the talks to be the setting up of the so-called Sinai multinational force. Washington came up with this proposal, and Sterner has already discussed it in Cairo and Tel Aviv. It is worth mentioning that as of yet not a single state has agreed to take part in this force.

The Reagan administration intends to station the U.S. forces even without an international agreement. Thus the United States will establish a direct and permanent military presence in the Middle East, where the Arab-Israeli conflict is continuing, for the first time. The Washington POST said that some U.S. strategists want the U.S. force in the Sinai to play the same role as the Rapid Deployment Force and to display U.S. military capability before the Arabs. In other words, the United States wants to establish a new hotbed to terrorize the Arabs militarily.

In addition, the United States wants to control the two big military air bases in the Sinai which, according to the Camp David agreements, Israel should hand over. Tel Aviv insists on placing them under U.S. control for an unlimited period. Therefore, Israel is striving to get from the United States direct military support for its aggressive policy toward the Arab countries. Officials in Washington say that the presence of U.S. forces in the Sinai would consolidate U.S. positions in the Middle East.

LEBANESE CP ISSUES STATEMENT ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD290700 Moscow TASS in English 0727 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Beirut, 28 Mar, TASS--The enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon, says a statement circulated here, heard out with great interest the report of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon George Hawi about the 26th Congress of the CPSU and appraised highly the activities of the Lebanese delegation at the congress.

The statement says that the forum of Soviet communists became an outstanding international event of great significance. The results of the congress, the delegates' unanimous approval of the report of the CPSU Central Committee made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, have reaffirmed the invariability of the policies formulated by the previous congresses of the CPSU.

The 26th Congress of the CPSU, the statement says, has once again demonstrated the Soviet Union's allegiance to the cause of peace, international detente, peaceful coexistence of the countries with different social systems, and the Soviet Union's resolve to continue the struggle for reducing the military threat, for curbing the arms race, and to support the liberation struggle of the peoples against imperialist aggression, for progress and socialism on earth.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon noted that the major peace initiatives and proposals contained in the report of the CPSU Central Committee constituted a fitting response to the intentions of the new U.S. administration to aggravate the international situation and push the world to the brink of a destructive world war. The participants in the meeting highly appraised the importance attached in the report of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev to the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and his call for an international conference to discuss the Middle East crisis, as well as the initiatives concerning the dismantling of military bases and the relaxation of military tension in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The document says further that the enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon believes that the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU make an important contribution to the common struggle waged by the international communist, working class and revolutionary movement, a contribution to the programme of struggle against the forces of imperialism, reaction and war. The programme also shows all the forces of democracy, national liberation and social progress the ways of heightening their role in the interests of national and social emancipation, socialism and peace all over the world.

The statement points out that the 26th Congress of the CPSU has demonstrated the unity of the international communist and working class movement, the solidarity of all revolutionary forces with the Leninist party and the Soviet state. The statement says in conclusion that the Communist Party of Lebanon, highly appraising the decisions of the congress of Soviet communists, declares that the Lebanese communists will tirelessly work to strengthen Soviet-Lebanese friendship, cohesion and alliance with the CPSU, the glorious party of Lenin.

ALGERIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD271850 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the Alergian People's National Assembly, led by ('Ali Abdel Gharfi), chairman of the Assembly's Social Affairs Commission, arrived in Moscow on a visit. At a reception in the USSR Supreme Soviet, ('Ali Abdel Gharfi) expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to get acquainted with the achievements of Soviet society, and said that Algeria is interested in studying the valuable experience of the USSR.

Tashkent Tour

GF290718 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The Algerian delegation that is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet toured Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, on 28 March. The visiting delegation is headed by (Ali Abdel Gharfi), chairman of the Social Affairs Commission of the Algerian National Assembly. The visiting delegation toured the Vladimir Lenin Museum and other sites of interest in Tashkent, including new construction sites. They also visited a (?collective farm) near the capital.

The members of the delegation were received today by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet. During this meeting, the delegation was briefed on the development of economic, scientific and social life in the Uzbek SSR. In highly praising Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev's views, (Ali Abdel Gharfi) later said: "We have come here to observe the progress you have made in socioeconomic development."

Uzbek Visit Continues

GF300719 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The delegation of Algerian National Assembly members is continuing its visit to the Uzbek SSR. The delegation is headed by (Ali Abdel Gharfi), chairman of the Social Affairs Commission of the Algerian National Assembly, and is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Algerian delegation visited Samarkand today and toured the city's historic sites and the [words indistinct] institute.

In a statement noting his pleasure with the visit, (Ali Abdel Gharfi) said: Western allegations that the rights of religious men in the Soviet Union are being violated--in other words, that the rights of Muslims are being trampled upon--(?are untrue). The adequate preservation of Islamic (?monuments) and the state's contribution toward efforts to preserve such establishments are proof of the rights and [word indistinct] enjoyed by Muslims in the Soviet Union.

CARIBBEAN TOUR BY U.S. WARSHIPS MEETS OPPOSITION

LD300956 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Mar (TASS)--TASS commentator Gennadiy Petrov writes:

A wave of protest has been aroused in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean basin by the (?cruise) of a group of American warships, led by the missile cruiser Josephus Daniels. Officially, the mission of the uninvited guests sent to this area by the Pentagon, is to "ensure peace and calm." The role of "dove of peace" this time is being played by Adm Harry Train, supreme allied commander Atlantic, himself.

But on arrival in the Venezuelan port of Guaira, the admiral spoke in his more natural appearance as a Pentagon "hawk." H. Train stated openly at a press conference in the Venezuelan capital, Caracus: "The Caribbean basin is our zone and the situation there must be stable. No disturbances!" Repeating parrot-fashion the accusations made by the Washington administration against the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries of "interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador," the admiral more or less threatened to impose a sea blockade on Cuba. "We have enough strength to do this," he boasted.

Venezuelan politicians have given a worthy rebuff to Washington's dangerous designs. A group of deputies to the congress of the republic have issued a statement in which they expose the true reasons for the "demonstration of muscle" by the U.S. brasshats in the Caribbean. In their statement the deputies stress that "the visit by the warships to our country is nothing other than an attempt by Washington to draw Venezuela into the orbit of its militarist policy, and also to intensify neocolonialist pressure by U.S. imperialism on the countries of the Caribbean basin and Central America." The Venezuelan deputies resolutely condemned the solicitations of the White House, which is seeking permission from the Latin Americans for crude interference by the United States in El Salvador.

Even before this, the visit of these ships to Costa Rica caused massive anti-American demonstrations. Thousands of Costa Rican working people declared a decisive "no" to U.S. aspirations to deploy its warships in the waters of that country and to turn Costa Rica into a bridgehead for armed adventures by the Pentagon in Central America and the Caribbean basin.

From Venezuela the naval pilgrims intend to head for St Lucia, Dominica and the Dominican Republic. Loud voices of protest against the visit of U.S. naval ships to their ports are already being heard in those countries. In particular, the Dominican Communist Party and a number of mass organizations have demanded that the authorities turn away the uninvited visitors from their shores.

SOVIET RED CROSS TO SEND MEDICAL AID TO NICARAGUA

LD270831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Free Aid"]

[Text] The Union of USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies executive committee has decided to send free aid to the Nicaraguan Red Cross Society.

Medical instruments--a gift from the Soviet Red Cross--will be flown by Aeroflot to the republic's capital, Managua.

PRAVDA ARTICLE DISCUSSES 'UNITY OF PARTY, PEOPLE'

LD271057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 2

[Candidate of Historical Sciences A. Masyagin article under the rubric "Year 1 of the 5-Year Plan": "Indestructible Unity--The 26th CPSU Congress-Marxism-Leninism in Action"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The modern world is exceptionally dynamic. Every day it sets before our eyes a gigantic panorama of changes and new phenomena of life. And only events of tremendous force are capable, as though by pushing everything else aside, of completely filling this panorama and attracting the attention of a mankind already accustomed to everything. Our Leninist party's 26th congress is just such an event.

Great interest was aroused among both our friends and our enemies by the congress' approach to the question, of fundamental importance both in its theoretical and in its political and practical aspect, of the unity of the party and the people and of Soviet society's internal cohesion.

"The indestructible unity of the party and the people in the past 5-year period has become even stronger. It was and remains the source of our society's mighty strength!" Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the congress. Behind his words are major generalizations of historical significance, the results of the implementation of party policy and a tremendous confidence in the future.

The unity of the party and the people has deep historical roots. Considerable successes have been achieved and quite a few difficulties overcome on the path to the present day--to a society of developed socialism. This path of struggle and victories has united the Soviet people. And now, as the congress reaffirmed, the banner under which the party has united millions and millions of working people and the communist ideals which have inspired them for over six decades remain unchanged. The CPSU's concern for strengthening its links with the masses and the people also remains unchanged. The congress has now advanced this issue to the forefront of all party activity. Always being with the people, correctly expressing what they feel and devoting all one's forces and experience to serving people of labor--the general course formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress is directed toward implementing these Leninist instructions.

With the consolidation of the alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia and with the leading role of the working class, its revolutionary ideology and morality, collectivist way of thought and its interests and ideals, expressed most fully by the Communist Party, are becoming the property of all social strata. And this means that there is a reliable basis for the party, the class and the masses to create unity effectively and to merge into that indissoluble whole in which Lenin saw evidence of the correctness of the party's policy and activity. The 26th congress' conclusion that the formation of a classless structure of society will occur mainly within the historical framework of mature socialism is a new confirmation both of the scientific character of CPSU policy and of the strength of the social foundations of its unity with the people.

The internationalism, friendship and fraternity of the peoples are a constant factor of this unity. This now comprises the Soviet people's world outlook, party and state policy, and the daily practical work of our life. The spiritual climate, which is determined by concepts of the equality of peoples of all nationalities and ethnic groups, cements Soviet society.

The striving for peace is one of the most humane principles of the association of all our motherland's people around the CPSU. The very profound truth is contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words at the congress: "If you ask any Soviet person, communist or nonparty, what the prime feature of our party's path has been in recent years, you will hear the reply: The prime feature of that path has been the fact that it has succeeded in preserving peace. People of different ages and professions say from the bottom of their heart: Thank you, party, for this!"

This is why the new ideas and proposals advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at improving the international situation and eliminating the threat of world war are also an organic continuation of the peace program formulated by previous congresses and unanimously supported by all Soviet people.

All for the good of man, all in the name of man is the highest law and meaning of all CPSU activity. Its policy in the economic sphere, too, is determined by concern for people. Every Soviet worker can see that Lenin's party keeps his vital interests and aspirations at the center of its attention and steadfastly pursues a line toward improving national well-being. Soviet people are deeply aware that their dear party has no more important concern than this.

But they are also fully aware of the common character of this concern. The plans outlined for the coming 5-year plan and for the longer term are plans not only for communists but for all the people. Tremendous numbers of people expressed their proposals and remarks during the discussion of "The Basic Guidelines" for the country's economic and social development. Taking account of Soviet society's powerful creative potential, the 26th CPSU Congress advanced a comprehensively substantiated program for completing the switch to a chiefly intensive path of development and for increasing the efficiency and quality of work. Shortcomings, shortfalls in some sections and imbalances which have appeared were evaluated critically, and there was an indication of those complicated new conditions under which our united national economic complex is to develop in the eighties. All this accords with Lenin's tradition of work with the masses--tell them the truth, pose tasks clearly and indicate ways for carrying them out.

A correct theoretical approach to problems of social life and the policy formulated on this basis were and remain the necessary prerequisites for the success of the whole cause of communist building in the process of which our society has become indestructibly monolithic and the masses' confidence in the party has become truly boundless. But these are indeed prerequisites. They have been and are being implemented only via the daily practical work of specific people--party workers, leaders and all communists --and via their interaction with the masses. And every one of them, by their labor, their conduct and their attitude to people, is making a definite contribution to strengthening the working people's confidence in the party or--and this also happens--is hindering it.

This is why the congress instruction regarding cadres' style of work is of such fundamental importance. Since it is of decisive significance for maintaining correct day-to-day relations between the party and the people, any possibility of deviation from the Leninist norms and rules tried and tested by time and life must be excluded here. The Central Committee report again called to mind how important are sensitive attention to the masses' voice, resolute struggle against all manifestations of bureaucratism or voluntarism and the further development of socialist democracy for enhancing the party's leading role.

In this context there is great significance in, for example, that high exactingness with which the congress approach the examination of social policy questions. It was noted that filling the market with good consumer goods, seeking out reserves for increasing food production and equalizing social differences on the territorial plane are a paramount task. Vigor in implementing this task must be shown at all levels--at the statewide level and at the local level.

The working people's approval was aroused by the congress' demand for an immediate end to the state of affairs where production issues are separated from social issues and where the solution of the latter is pushed into the background. With regard to economic leaders, including ministers, it was said that it is necessary to ensure strict control so that resources for social development of enterprises, cities and villages are used exactly as intended, fully and within the set deadline. It is clear that posing the question in this way requires a certain reorientation in the activity of party organizations, too, and changes in some work methods and a definite restructuring of leaders' ways of thinking.

The congress made it incumbent on party organizations to carry out more actively and fully their right to monitor the work of administration, making maximum use of reserves, rational management and, at the same time, to struggle against all manifestations of negligence, disorderliness and violations of law accords with the wishes of all working people. This is why strict monitoring to ensure that everything is in accordance with our socialist order is the true path to enable communists to be always in the vanguard of the masses and to fully justify their confidence.

It may be said that the decisions taken by the congress give historic new scope for the operation of factors constantly working toward the cohesion of our society and toward its further development as a community of people coming increasingly together on the basis of the principles of collectivism and a communist world outlook. Indeed, the implementation of the congress' decisions is unthinkable without nationwide support and without the masses' creative activity. In K. Marx's words, socialist society is "the people running themselves for themselves" (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 17, p 525). Within the scope of this action, a scope so characteristic of post-congress days, lies the true indicator of the people's recognition, by their deeds, of the party's plans.

The unity of the party and the people is not only our common property but also a boon for every cell of Soviet society and for every person. Just as the concepts of equality, democratism and internationalism are triumphant throughout society, so must they reign in every labor collective. Party organizations indisputably play the lead in bringing this about. The creative atmosphere of labor and the feelings of the masses are largely determined by the party organizations' ability to rise effectively to the head of a collective, to win prestige in it, to struggle, as Lenin demanded, so that the vocation and significance of being a party member are enhanced increasingly by their persistence in solving problems which concern the working people. Here party organizations cannot fail to take account of the tremendous changes which are now characterizing Soviet people's level of education, professional training, knowledge and political standards, their height and receptiveness with regard to everything affecting the common interests and our communist ideals and the influence of international conditions on the country's development.

Life and the practice of history attest that the unity of the party itself is an indispensable condition for the unity of society and the strength of ties between the party and the masses. The 26th congress showed that the CPSU is closely cohesive around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. All communists wholly support the party's general course and its plans for communist building. This support bears an active and efficient character, receiving multifaceted expression in selfless and creative labor, in the precise fulfillment of party directives and in the growing awareness of the lofty political and moral demands which determine communists' leading role.

Communist party congresses are always a check on every link and every avenue of activity on which the strengthening of the party's ties with the masses depends. The CPSU is the flesh and blood of the people. It derives its strength from the people, relies on them in all things and exists for them. Proceeding from these criteria, the 26th congress also directed communists and party organizations toward improving the forms and methods of party work and all aspects of party leadership. With new force it confirmed the rightness and creative power of our life's great principles: The party's strength is in its unity with the people! The people's strength is in their unity with the party and its leadership!

PRAVDA CARRIES EDITORIAL ON POLICY OF THRIFT

LD270839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Cherishing the People's Wealth"]

[Excerpt] A broad program of struggle for thrift has been outlined by labor collectives in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Millions of production frontrunners and innovators are working according to personal thrift plans and have been keeping a personal tally of savings achieved since the first days of the year. In response to the 26th party congress decisions, many enterprises of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other industrial centers have mounted a struggle to mobilize production reserves and better use of what has been created by the people's hands. And wherever the terms of competition conditions and moral and material incentives are accurately targeted at reducing losses of any kind, results are immediately forthcoming. Bilateral pledges between suppliers and consumers of raw materials, personal creative plans of engineers and technicians and cooperation contracts between enterprises and scientific collectives--are all proving their worth. A number of avenues in competition for economy and thrift were cited in a letter recently published in PRAVDA under the headline "The Economy Should Be Economical" from a group of workers and specialists of the Kalinin excavator plant.

The active implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic mechanism is promoting the strengthening of the policy of thrift in the national economy. Enterprises where the new indicator--or normative net output--is in operation, are achieving substantial savings of physical assets and a steady reduction in the prime cost of output. But the risk of losses occurs most commonly in places where tardiness is being displayed in making the transition to work under the new conditions. In the last 5-year period, for example, a number of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy regularly failed to meet orders for producing output according to the prescribed product mix. As a result tens of thousands of tons more metal have been expended at construction sites than the norm dictates. This could have been avoided if the indicator of normative net output, which discourages the pursuit of mere tons and which is conducive to the establishment of qualitative indicators, had been in operation in the sector.

The success of competition for thrift is indissolubly linked with the improvement of planning and of the system of economic incentives. This is by no means always taken into account in practice. Just take the norms for the surrender of metal waste. One enterprise, by improving production methods and using economical metal sections, significantly increases the metal-use coefficient and produces a less material-intensive product. But at the same time it runs up losses. At times a collective which uses raw materials better than others does not fulfill the targets for procurement of scrap metal for which it is materially penalized. This system hinders the use of economic production methods and often perfectly good parts and entire units have to be written off. Party and trade union organizations and economic leaders of construction sites still have much work to do to intensify thriftiness. It is no secret that the losses here are still particularly great.

Strengthening the policy of thrift is a multifaceted task and to resolve it requires a whole complex of economic, technical and organizational measures. Primarily party committees must focus attention on nurturing in people a high degree of awareness and a genuinely proprietorial attitude to resources. Practice suggests several effective means in this direction. The organization of reviews and spot checks, the discussion of questions at workers meetings and standing production conferences, and competitions of rationalizers--this is far from a complete list of measures which help to enlist working people more widely for the campaign for economies and to foster thrift in them. Economic studies and the dissemination of the experience of the best collectives play a considerable role.

At the same time it is necessary to create everywhere an atmosphere in which slipshod and slovenly workers cannot evade responsibility and on the other hand where conscientious workers may find prompt support. In certain collectives, for instance, in addition to the other tokens of distinction for the best production workers the title "the most thrifty worker" has been instituted.

KISELEV PRESENTS MINSK WITH CHALLENGE BANNERS

LD271009 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 1

[BELTA report: "Along the Path Outlined by the Party"]

[Excerpt] The city of Minsk and Minskaya Oblast have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for achieving good results in all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

On 18 March a meeting of representatives of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv and economic leaders was led with the participation of leading production workers and innovators from the oblast and city. It was opened by V. A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minskiy Obkom.

T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those gathered at the meeting, delivered a speech.

The presentation of the Challenge Red Banners to you is taking place at a noteworthy time, he said, addressing those present. The country's entire sociopolitical life is now determined by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are being discussed and studied with great interest by Soviet people everywhere. Socialist competition for the practical implementation of the party's new plans is being launched increasingly widely in labor collectives.

A meeting of the Belorussian CP aktiv recently was devoted to the results of the 24th CPSU Congress and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the congress decisions and the report delivered by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A meeting of your oblast party organization's aktiv was just ended. Meetings with the same agenda are taking place in all the republic's oblasts, cities and rayons. They convincingly show once again that the communists and all Soviet Belorussia's working people warmly and unanimously approve the party's Leninist course and the purposeful and fruitful activity of its combat headquarters--the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day and ardent fighter for peace and communism.

You know that from the congress rostrum Leonid Ilich assessed highly Belorussia's contribution to the development of the country's economy. The selfless labor of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia was embodied in the republic's emergence at new heights of socioeconomic progress.

It was also pleasant and gratifying to us all to learn that the Belorussian SSR has been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the successful fulfillment of the state plan for economic and social development for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan in industry.

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that we note today that twice decorated Minskaya Oblast has been awarded a Challenge Red Banner for achieving good results in all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan. Our republic's capital--the Hero-City of Minsk--has been presented with the same lofty award.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government T. Ya. Kiselev warmly and cordially congratulated all the workers of the oblast and the city of Minsk on these honorable and deserved awards. He also conveyed cordial congratulations and wishes for new successes in work from the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

The ranks of leading workers and production innovators have swelled in the struggle to fulfill the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan, T. Ya. Kiselev said. The collectives of 14 production associations and industrial, construction, transportation and communications enterprises and three kolkhozes and state farms in the oblast have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners and CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee commemorative badges "for high efficiency and work quality in the 10th 5-Year Plan," with their names entered on the All-Union Board of Honor at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements. Three rayons in the oblast and 18 labor collectives have become all-union socialist competition winners and have been presented with CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners.

These collectives have won the high honor of being called Red Banner collectives by their highly fruitful shock work on the 10th 5-Year Plan shift. Honor and glory to them!

As always, the communists are marching in the vanguard of socialist competition. Many of them were delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress. They include Hero of Socialist Labor construction worker L. A. Tozik; Ya. V. Solovyeva, an adjuster at the Integral Production Association; livestock raisers E. I. Valitskaya, V. I. Gradovich and A. S. Shchetko; potato grower K. V. Shavel; Order of Lenin Laureats A. G. Gurskiy, ball bearing plant fitter, E. P. Yushko, motor plant boring machine operator, field worker Z. M. Zaddra and others.

The leading workers and production innovators are our most precious capital, our lasting asset. Thanks to them for their inspired shock work!

Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev continued: You have done and achieved a lot. But could you have worked better? Undoubtedly you could.

Were there shortcomings and omissions in your work? Unfortunately there were. And they have been discussed in a principled and exacting way today at the oblast party aktiv meeting. To mention these shortcomings briefly, their gist is that far from everywhere is full use yet being made of reserves and opportunities for the further intensification of social production. At some enterprises, manufacturing and labor discipline is low, and material, energy and raw material resources are expended uneconomically. In a number of places production of poor-quality output is allowed.

The work of trade and consumer services enterprises, transportation and health and people's education institutions requires improvement.

It is essential to pay more attention to questions of housing, municipal and cultural and consumer service construction. It cannot be considered normal that over the 5-year plan almost R60 million failed to be put to use for these purposes in Minsk.

The 26th CPSU Congress set precisely and clearly the task of ensuring that funds for the social development of enterprises, cities and villages are used exactly as intended, to the full and within the prescribed deadlines. It is the duty of party committees and organizations, local soviets and economic leaders to ensure their unconditional fulfillment.

The banners which are being presented to the oblast and Minsk city, T.Ya. Kiselev continued, were hard to win. But considerably more work and, the main thing, more effective work will have to be done to retain them. After all, the tasks which have to be resolved this year are far bigger and more complex.

The success of the 5-year plan will depend largely on what sort of a running start we get off to in its initial year. Minskaya Oblast and Minsk city industrial workers fulfilled the targets for output sales and labor productivity set for January-February. Unfortunately, however, they did not manage without shortcomings, which we cannot pass over in silence even at such a festive moment. Some 15 enterprises and associations failed to cope with the plans for the first 2 months for the sale of output and failed to supply the state with output worth R1,169,000. In Borisovskiy, Kopylskiy, Molodechnenskiy, Starodorozhskiy and other rayons a reduction in industrial production levels by comparison with the corresponding period last year has been allowed.

Every step must be taken to rectify this situation. The plan for the first quarter and for the year as a whole must be fulfilled unconditionally by all enterprises.

The rural workers have a great many urgent jobs. One of their most complex concerns is to complete the livestock wintering in an organized manner. Only days remain before the start of the spring working. All work to make good-quality preparations for it must be completed as rapidly as possible.

The fulfillment of plans and the socialist pledges adopted requires the constant improvement of management and economic administration, the consolidation of labor discipline, and the development of the workers' creative initiative and activeness. "There is only one path for this," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the congress, "to raise exactingness, learn to work more effectively and manage the economy more effectively."

This year enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, organizations and institutions are making active preparations for the Leninist communist subbotnik. This is a major sociopolitical event. It must be held, as always, in an organized manner, ensuring the highest labor productivity.

The speaker voiced the conviction that the Minskaya Oblast workers and the workers of the Belorussian capital will continue to be in the front ranks of all-union socialist competition and cope honorably with the 1981 plans and pledges.

In conclusion T. Ya. Kiselev once more congratulated warmly and cordially all those present on the motherland's lofty awards and wished them good health, great personal happiness and new labor successes in implementing the impressive plans of the 26th congress of Lenin's party.

To tumultuous applause T. Ya. Kiselev presented the representatives of the oblast and Minsk city with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners.

T. Ya. Kiselev also presented Belorussian CP Central Committee, Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, Belorussian Trade Unions Council and Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners which have been awarded to Minskaya Oblast as the winner in republic socialist competition for meat production in 1980 and for increasing the production of milk and its sale to the state.

KISELEV ADDRESSES LITHUANIAN-BELORUSSIAN RALLY

LD271017 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORRUSIYA in Russian 21 Mar 81 p 1

[BELTA special correspondent report: "The Great Force of the Peoples' Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Vilnyus, 20 Mar--A meeting held today in Vilnyus' state philharmonia hall was devoted to the signing of a treaty on socialist competition between the working people of the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR for 1981.

The meeting was opened by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee. He announced that a delegation from the Belorussian SSR headed by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, has come to sign the treaty.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee. On behalf of the Belorussian SSR delegation he conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the participants in the meeting and to all the fraternal Lithuanian people from their neighbors--the working people of Soviet Belorussia--and he cordially thanked P.P. Grishkyavichus for his kind words about the Belorussian people.

We are sincerely glad, T.Ya. Kiselev went on, to be taking part in this new meeting on Lithuania's hospitable soil, and we are glad to sign the treaty with you on socialist competition between our republics for 1981--the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We are all now measuring our work against the party congress. Unanimously supporting and wholeheartedly approving its historic decisions and guided in all their practical activity by the principles, provisions and conclusions of the report, Belorussia's working people, like all Soviet people, are unbending in their determination to augment their contribution to the implementation of the party's Leninist course wisely pursued by the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that consistent continuer of the cause of the great Lenin and the October Revolution and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The congress once again demonstrated convincingly that our party has no higher goal than the well-being and happiness of the working people. It concentrates its efforts in two interconnected directions--communist creation and the consolidation of peace.

We are well aware of the great and frutiful work that is done by the Lithuanian Communist Party--a militant detachment of the CPSU--in implementing the Leninist party's plans. As a result of the purposeful activity of party committees and organizations and soviets of people's deputies and the inspired labor of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia, in the last 5-year plan Soviet Lithuania achieved new successes in improving the efficiency and quality of work, and these were assessed highly in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress. We are proud of the achievements of your industrious and talented people. Thanks to the Leninist nationalities policy they have scaled the heights of socioeconomic and spiritual progress in the united Soviet family.

In competing with their Lithuanian brothers, Belorussia's working people also took a new step forward in economic and cultural building over the last 5 years. In terms of the rate of growth in the volume of output industry reached ahead of schedule the level envisaged in the basis guidelines for the development of the USSR's national economy in 1976-80, above plan output worth R1.6 billion was produced during the 5-year plan. Nearly one-fourth of articles bear the state seal of quality. The average annual output of agricultural products in the public sector increased 15 percent, that of grain--12 percent, meat--21 percent, milk--18 percent and eggs--60 percent. A major social program for improving people's working and living conditions was fulfilled.

As for the results of socialist competition between our republics in 1980, they have recently been published in the press. We do not hold the same positions in all respects. In some things Lithuania's working people took the lead, in others those of Belorussia did.

But on the whole the competition helped us to scale new heights in the two republic's socioeconomic development, in strengthening internationalist and fraternal ties of friendship and in increasing our joint contribution to strengthening the might of the socialist fatherland. The competition has grown deep roots and become traditional. The cooperation and mutual assistance--strengthening from year to year--between the collectives of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and scientific and cultural institutions in our republics are becoming the norm of everyday life.

While giving due credit for what has been done and achieved, T.Ya. Kiselev noted, we are well aware that the results of our work in industry, construction and particularly in the republic's agriculture could be better. Last year in a number of indicators we failed to reach the standard defined in socialist pledges. Not all Belorussia's industrial enterprises coped with annual plans for increasing the production of output and labor productivity.

Despite tremendous efforts by working people in the countryside and great assistance from city dwellers, many of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to harvest a considerable quantity of grain, potatoes and other agricultural crops. Because of the fodder shortage less livestock produce was obtained than planned, and there was a decline in milk yields per cow and livestock weight gains during fattening. Unfortunately, we have not yet succeeded in halting this trend. Objective and subjective factors both play a part here.

We must work long and hard in order to make the biggest possible contribution to the implementation of the food program which is being elaborated on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and to ensure the fulfillment of plans and pledges in arable farming and livestock raising.

It is our urgent task to complete the transfer of all sectors of the economy onto a primarily intensive path of development in order to obtain high end results in social production and improve the quality of the output produced.

Ways of improving matters in the national economy, and the republic party organization's tasks arising from the 26th congress decisions and the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress have been discussed in concrete terms at a meeting of the Belorussian Communist Party aktiv, just as you are discussing them today.

I wish to report, comrades, that the high labor and political enthusiasm aroused by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress ensured a well-organized start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. About 600,000 workers in all sectors of the republic's national economy completed the 2-month targets by the congress' opening day, and many of them completed targets for the first quarter of the current year. Industry as a whole fulfilled ahead of schedule the plan for January and February. Above-plan output worth R64 million has been produced.

Of course, not everything is going smoothly in our republic even now. There are shortcomings and omissions. We are continuing to work on eliminating them.

The struggle to implement the impressive plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfill targets in the first year of the new 5-year plan is now spreading at all enterprises and construction sites, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in organizations and institutions in the republic, as throughout the country. We are firmly confident that the successful resolution of the tasks set by the party will be promoted by the further development and deepening, and the increased effectiveness, of the socialist competition between the Belorussian and Lithuanian SSRs.

On behalf of the communists and all working people of Belorussia T. Ya. Kiselev wished the meeting participants and, through them, all the fraternal Lithuanian people remarkable new achievements in the shock vigil of the 11th 5-Year Plan and good health and great personal happiness.

In a solemn atmosphere the members of the delegations signed the treaty on socialist competition between the working people of the Belorussian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR for 1981.

Closing the meeting, P.P. Grishkyavichus expressed the confidence that the two fraternal republics' working people will do everything to fulfill the high socialist pledges and plans for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will make a weighty contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were A.S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, R.-B. I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, and members and candidate members of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee Bureau.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORTS TO UKRAINIAN PARTY PLENUM

AU271845 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[RATAU-attributed report on report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 18 March plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] All of us, the speaker said, are very glad that the recent republic's party aktiv meeting unanimously endorsed the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, the theses and conclusions set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, and accepted them for guidance and steady implementation. In that way the aktivs expressed the will of the republic's communists and all working people, their ardent support of the domestic and foreign policy pursued by our Leninist party and to the fruitful activity of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the head.

All of us are perfectly aware that in the background of our country's successes in domestic and foreign policy is the daily arduous activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat working under the direct leadership of L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding politican and statesman.

At present, it was said in the report, all our thoughts and concerns have been strained to organize our work in the best way possible to implement the congress decisions, to find out what is to be done, while repeating Vladimir Ilich Lenin's dictum, "to carry out at any price what has been resolved after many discussions."

While working out plans for practical activity, naturally, we refer to the enormous experience accumulated by our party and by all its organizations in organizational and political work aimed at accomplishing tasks for communist construction.

Following the 25th congress, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and then all party committees and basic party organizations, worked out specific organizational and political measures. Those measures provided a good basis and a starting point for organizing the entire work aimed at accomplishing tasks set by the congress.

Taking into account that experience, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has drafted the Central Committee's organizational and political measures to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses and found it advisable to examine them at the plenum.

Having familiarized themselves with that document, members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee made a number of amendments and specifications. According to the general opinion, the measures make up a concrete and well-considered program for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses and the basic 5-year socioeconomic tasks.

While characterizing, in its main points, the attitude to the elaboration of the measures and their orientation, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the substance of the measures had been entirely determined by the theses and tasks set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report at the 26th congress and by the congress-approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The draft measures have also taken into account specific tasks set by the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and proposals made by the communists during the precongress accountability and election campaign.

The main purpose of the measures, it was pointed out in the report, is--one--to clearly define major, key issues on which the Central Committee should concentrate its efforts in order not to miss the main point which is to guide and to keep under daily control the entire work performed by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs to accomplish 5-year tasks.

The substance and purpose of that document are--two--to provide organizational and political measures for implementing the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress for social and economic development. For that reason it places in the foreground questions concerning the explication and dissemination of the decisions and materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, improvements in the selection, distribution and education of cadres, the intensification of control over implementation, and the improvement of leadership in soviets, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations.

Emphasis has been placed on compliance with congress instructions to increase the role and responsibility of obkoms, raykoms and basic party organizations, to disseminate more vigorously positive experience in organizational and political work and to improve the style and methods of party leadership.

Much importance has been attached to practical measures to accomplish the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress for improving ideological and political educational work, for reforming many spheres and sectors in that work, primarily the activity of mass media and mass political work, for improving party training and for invigorating political propaganda abroad.

The document separately deals with the questions of strengthening leadership in scientific, cultural and educational establishments and creative organizations, of improving the training and educational process in general education, vocational and technical schools, in higher secondary special educational establishments, and of consolidating the material-technical basis of public education and culture.

The measures also encompass a broad range of tasks connected with the pursuit of the party's economic policy, primarily with the completion of switching over all national economic branches to the predominantly intensive way of development. For that purpose it is being planned that proposals will be worked out which are aimed at a more effective use of the production potential available and at the comprehensive economizing of all kinds of resources, particularly of fuel, electricity and metal production.

Much attention has been paid to problems concerning accelerated scientific-technical progress, the practical implementation of comprehensive goal-oriented programs, the technical reequipment of national economic branches, the reduction of manual labor and a significant increase to be attained on that basis in labor productivity. Efforts are to be concentrated on accomplishing those tasks, because, notwithstanding everything else, a number of branches in the last 5-year period have lagged on those positions.

In line with the well-known decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, a number of measures have been outlined to improve planning and the economic mechanism.

SHEVARDNADZE WELCOMES COMPETITION DELEGATIONS

LD270915 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Reception at Georgian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 14 March E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received delegations from the cities of Baku, Yerevan and Sverdlovsk which took part in the meeting of Tbilisi's party and economic aktiv marking the Georgian capital's presentation with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Challenge Red Banner for victory in the 1980 all-union socialist competition.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze pointed out the great importance of socialist competition between Baku, Yerevan, Sverdlovsk and Tbilisi. A new agreement on competition between our cities, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed, was concluded immediately after the historic 26h CPSU Congress, which outlined imposing plans for communist creation. The agreement is designed to mobilize the working people to unconditionally fulfill and overfulfill those plans and to strengthen the Leninist friendship of the USSR peoples.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze wished the competing cities' working people great successes in communist building for the good of the fatherland.

The delegation leaders--T.D. Akhundov, secretary of Baku Gorkom; A.A. Daniyelyan, secretary of Yerevan Gorkom; and P.M. Shamanov, chairman of Sverdlovsk Gorispolkom--expressed thanks for the warm reception given them in the Georgian capital and expressed confidence that labor rivalry between their cities will give new impetus to the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress outlines.

T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom, and Z.Sh. Meskhishvili, secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom, were present at the reception.

DYMSHITS CHAIRS COMMISSION IN TYUMENSKAYA OBLAST

LD271636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] In Tyumenskaya Oblast 25-27 March a commission of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium on questions of the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex was at work. It is headed by Comrade Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The commission acquainted itself with the oil and gas industry enterprises in the light of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress.

In the Tyumenskiy CPSU Obkom there was an extended meeting of the commission with the participation of responsible officials of ministries and departments, party and administrative leaders of the oblast. There was discussion of the state of affairs and of measures to ensure the implementation of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers on the construction of housing, cultural and amenity projects, hard-surfaced roads in the regions of oil and gas extraction in West Siberia.

Note was made of the importance and timeliness of the creation of the commission, the need for which was stated by Comrade Brezhnev in his report to the party congress. In this 5-year plan it is intended to produce as much oil and twice as much gas in the whole period since the start of the development of the deposits.

BELORUSSIAN EDUCATION MINISTRY CRITICIZED

LD271029 [Editorial Report] Minsk Sovetskaya Belorussiya in Russian 21 March 1981 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word unattributed report headlined "Bypassing Directives," on proceedings in the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee. The report discusses overspending by the Belorussian Ministry of Education. It is reported that "Deputy Minister Comrade Yarotskiy was substantially to blame for the shortcomings permitted," and that "M.G. Minkevich, Belorussian minister of education, was instructed to adopt measures to put in order the expenditure of resources on the maintenance of the administrative apparatus"; other officials were reprimanded and criticized.

LITHUANIAN PAPER HITS RIGHTS ACTIVIST SHAKALIS

LD231339 [Editorial Report] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 12 March carries on page 3 a 2,400-word article entitled "How a Recidivist Became a 'Defender of Human Rights'" by Rimantas Tsemnbolonsksi. The article, reprinted from the publication TIESA of 11 March, stresses alleged links between Vladas Shakalis, termed a self-confessed "thief," and various Lithuanian "reactionary emigre newspapers," and cites examples of official approval of Shakalis as a "defender of human rights" by U.S. and Canadian state representatives. The article quotes Shakalis' alleged associates in crime who present a portrait of his character and criminal activities and concludes by asserting that there are "quite a few people" like him among his "patrons" in the West. People whose "hands were stained with Soviet people's blood during the Hitlerite occupation and in the postwar years."

AFP REPORTS DEATH OF ESTONIAN DISSIDENT KUUK

NC281749 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Mar, AFP--Yuriy Kuuk, an Estonian dissident leader already weak from a hunger strike when he was sentenced in January to two years' labour camp, has died, Estonian sources reported today.

The Stockholm Aid Centre for Estonian Political Prisoners said that the 40-year-old dissident's wife Silve received a telegramme from Soviet authorities on Friday saying her husband would be buried on Monday at Volodga, some 400 kms (220 miles) east of Leningrad. A former chemistry lecturer at Tartu University in the Estonian Republic, Mr Kuuk went on trial in January with Mart Niklus, 46, one of the most prominent Estonian dissidents.

Both men went on hunger strike before the trial and announced they would carry on in detention. Mr Kuuk was sentenced to two years' "normal" regime, while Mr Niklus was given ten years' hard labour. Ants Kippar, of the Estonian Aid Centre, said that both men were already very weak at the time of the trial. He added that Soviet authorities had refused either to hospitalize the dissidents or postpone the trial, which took place on January 8. Mr Kuuk resigned from the Soviet Communist Party in 1978 and a year later asked to relinquish his Soviet citizenship and emigrate with his wife and two children. He was arrested a first time in Moscow on January 28 last year after handing an American correspondent of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR letters protesting at the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He also spoke out against the holding of some Olympic events in the Estonian capital of Talinn, which he described as "occupied" by the Soviet Union. He was released but arrested again in March last year in Tartu and subjected to a series of psychiatric examinations. After his trial Mr Kuuk was sent to a camp in Estonia but his wife was informed in March that he had been transferred to camp 241/17 in the Murmansk region. Estonian sources pointed out here that this was some 1,000 km (600 miles) north of the town where he is reportedly to be buried.

OIL PRODUCTION IN SIBERIA, CAUCASUS VIEWED

LD300920 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Nikolay (Dedernikov) commentary]

[Text] The energy problem remains an important one for the Western economy. Energy consumption is sharply rising and this entails the growing exploitation of oil, gas and coal resources. Now, what is the situation in the Soviet energy industries. Here is the story on the prospects of the oil industry in the Soviet Union:

Oil during the last decade has been in the limelight, not only among energy specialists but also politicians, sociologists and futurologists. The energy crisis that has been on the rampage in the West for a number of years will evidently be felt in the foreseeable future too judging by all estimates. And what about the Soviet economy? Is it effected by the crisis? The USSR satisfies its requirements in oil and gas from its own resources, and oil extraction is growing all the time. The guidelines of the country's development in the next decade envisage annual production of oil and gas condensate up to 620-645 million tons. Compared to 1970 this will mean a twofold increase in oil production within 15 years, including gas condensate.

Western Siberia is the main oil-bearing region in this country. It will be producing every second ton of Soviet oil and gas condensate. Oil production will also increase the traditional fields situated in Central Asia and along the Volga River. In the Caucasus oil has been extracted for 80 years. However, the old oil-bearing strata has been considerably exhausted. On the other hand deep-drilling has helped discover oil-bearing strata which promise good prospects. The new reserves discovered in the Caucasus are sure to stimulate the petrochemical industry in the region. Here is a comment on the prospects of the development in the region by Nikolay (Dedernikov), an oil processing expert.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into English translation] The petrochemical enterprises are among the oldest in the country; some of them have been functioning for 40 to 50 years. At present production is being modernized with due consideration for the new oil deposits discovered. The expansion of production has led to additional environmental protection expenses. A vast social program is also being implemented. Residential areas, schools and sports facilities are being built in towns and settlements. It can justly be said that old oil extracting and petrochemical areas in the Caucasus have been given a second lease of life. [end recording]

ALIYEV VISITS CASPIAN OIL EXTRACTION WORKERS

LD270951 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Meeting With Ilich Bay Oil Workers"]

[Text] On 13 March G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, visited the workers of the imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Oil and Gas Extraction Administration, whose collective he addressed on their "Lenin Friday" political day.

Paying a tribute of deep respect to the memory of the glorious son of the Baku proletariat, Comrade Aliyev laid flowers at the monument to the distinguished oil worker, Hero of Socialist Labor Gyulbale Aliyev, erected not far from the place where he worked for many years.

The life of this renowned hero embodies a whole era which incorporated all stages of the development of Soviet Azerbaijan's oil industry. His labor tradition is continued today by renowned masters like republic State Prize Winner Guseykali Aliyev, from the underground borehole repair shop, who has devoted almost four decades to his hard but honorable profession.

"My work comrades, inspired by the party's imposing plans," he said, "are fully determined to imprement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions honorably. We are clearly aware of our combat task of giving our beloved motherland as much valuable raw material as possible, and we will devote all our efforts and energy to this."

At the very foot of the mountain slopes, on a piece of dry land recovered from the Caspian in 1923, rises the forest of delicate-looking derricks of the imeni 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov Oil and Gas Extraction Administration--one of the oldest in Azerbaijan. Its collective completed the 10th 5-Year Plan with relatively good results, extracting several thousand tons of oil over and above the target. On their shock stint in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress the administration workers reported the successful fulfillment of their socialist pledges: In the first 2 months of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan they obtained 200 tons of fuel above plan.

Talking with the workers and specialists, Comrade Aliyev stressed the importance of the further improvement of production efficiency and work quality and set the task not only of seeking the stabilization of oil extraction but also of considerably increasing the rate of exploratory drilling, which is an important reserve for seeking new stores of "black gold."

Discussion about the prospects of this very old oilfield was continued at drilling rig 3400, which is the first in this area is to reach a depth of over 3.5 km. Describing how his team is working, drilling foreman Bayram Makhmurzayev gave an assurance that the collective would cope ahead of schedule with the stepped up target for drilling the borehole and do everything possible to ensure that a new oil gusher is struck at the legendary Ilich Bay.

Comrade Aliyev also familiarized himself with the work of a sector of the production automation shop where the operation of subsurface-pump [glubinnonasosnyye] boreholes is constantly monitored and their production measured. Explanations were provided by operator Kulimber Guseynova, a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

He visited the oil workers' canteen and expressed hopes for the improvement of the workers' trade, consumer, municipal, and transportation services.

The oil industry, G.A. Aliyev said addressing the oil and gas extraction administration workers, is the leading sector of Soviet Azerbaijan's industry. We assess highly the contribution of our glorious oil workers to the republic's 60-year history and to the dynamic development of its economy during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. And we are sure that in the current 5-year period they will be loyal to their remarkable traditions and please us with good work results.

V.A. Guseynov, first secretary on Baku Gorkom, took part in the visit.

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS--An enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Geology and the Central Committee of the industry's trade union was addressed today by Kozlovskiy, the USSR minister of geology. He said that the country's geologists had ensured that the growth in all types of minerals had kept ahead of the pace of development in the extraction branches of industry. The search for new fuel deposits would be concentrated on West Siberia, which is to account for up to 60 percent of the total Soviet production of oil, condensate and natural gas in 1985. During 1981-85, geologists have to create raw material bases for a Far Eastern metallurgical works and large mineral fertilizer plants in the eastern USSR. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 81 LD]

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON DISCHARGE, DRAFT

LD262150 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Mar, TASS--Under the law of the USSR on general military duty, servicemen whose terms of service expire before July 1 this year will be transferred to the reserve in April to June 1981, in connection with their discharge from military service. Citizens who will be 18 years of age by the day of the draft are being summoned for active military service. The order on the discharge from the USSR Armed Forces and on the regular draft of citizens for active military services was signed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR.

TOLUBKO, GORSHKOV ADDRESS MEETINGS ON CONGRESS

LD260857 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 20 March publishes on page 2 under the general headline "Standing Guard Over Creative Labor; Party Aktiv Meetings" a 300-word report by Lt Col A. Belousov and a 200-word report by correspondent Capt V. Polishchuk.

The Belousov report gives an account of an undated meeting of the party aktiv of the Main Staff and directorates of the commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces, held to discuss the results of the 26th CPSU Congress, and notes that "Army Gen V. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report on the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks stemming from its decisions and from the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The Polishchuk report, also undated, gives an account of a meeting of the Baltic Fleet party aktiv held to discuss the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and notes that Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief, navy and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report.

PRAVDA CARRIES OBITUARY OF ARMY GENERAL MALTSEV

LD271155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpts] On 20 March 1981 Army Gen Yevdokim Yegorovich Maltsev, distinguished political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, died after a serious illness. The Soviet people have lost a loyal son who devoted all his efforts and knowledge to the service of the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he was a member from 1931.

Ye, Ye, Maltsev was born on 15 July 1910 in the village of Lutoshkino, Krasninskiy Rayon, Orlovskaya Oblast, into the family of a peasant and farm laborer.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sikolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, I.Kh. Bagramyan, P.F. Batitskiy, V.I. Chuykov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.I. Varennikov, G.V. Sredin, M.G. Sobolev, A.D. Lizichev, P.A. Gorchakov, M.D. Popkov, S.A. Bolylev, L.L. Batekhin, A.I. Sorokin, A.S. Zheltov, P.I. Yefimov, N.A. Nachinkin, M.M. Kozlov, P.V. Melnikov, O.A. Losik, Ye.F. Nikitin, V.A. Danilov, N.D. Kozlov, F.F. Viktorov.